The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2148. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UTAH.

RETURN OF THE REFUGEES.

Movements of the Peace Commissioners.

SINGULAR COURSE OF GOV. CUMMING.

Hostile Disposition of the Mormons.

THE PEACE FALLACIOUS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

THE RETURN OF THE REFUGEES.

The week closing to-day has been a busy one in the valleys. I informed you in my last that the people were beginning to return to their homes, abandoned upon the approach of the army by order of their Prophet and Priest. Day and night they have continued to pour in, and the roads to the Southward are literally swarming with people, their wagons and herds. The principal road, that to Provo, may be seen from the city for a distance of 25 miles,—its whole length absolutely covered with the great family procession. The weather being very dry the roads are shockingly dirty, and the travelers are almost smothered in the clouds of dust, the more annoying and uncomfortable because composed in considerable part of particles of alkali, which fill the nostrils, encrust the face and lips and nearly blind the eyes. Nevertheless, the population is crowding in, the streets are lively with children, shops of all kinds are preparing for work, and business signs going up on every hand. It will take a month, however, at least, to enable the people to get back again with their limited means of transportation. The experience we are now having upon this point, by the by, is suggestive of the utter folly of Mormon statements, prior to the peace, that they would move their households and three years provisions faster than the army could follow. They have an abundance of oxen and mules, but are deficient in wagons; and if they were fleeing before an army would be compelled to abandon everything except the small amount of provisions necessary for a few weeks travel. Thus is exploded another element of the chimerical game of Mormon bluff which frightened the President of the United States into the mistaken policy of obtruding an unsolicited pardon upon ungrateful traitors rather than incur the responsibility of subduing them and so effectually curing their treason.

The scenes among the returning refugees upon the road confirm all you have already heard of the extreme poverty of many of the people. Any number of females, old and young, are seen passing along bare feet, with scarcely enough of clothing upon them to cover their persons, and the few rags they have of the coarsest material. Many are entirely without even a cotton gown, wearing a coarse petticoat, sometimes made of a sound pattern of old carpet, or a [illegible], and a cotton or muslin waist, which their best efforts cannot coax up to the requirements of modesty. An Army officer who was in town the other day, on his return to camp, passed over a road on the west side of the Jordan, which is less frequented than the direct road from Provo on this side; suddenly he came upon a company of a dozen or more females, walking along the road on their return from Provo, in company with two or three male "Protectors," who were mounted, something after the fashion of herdsmen driving cattle. These females were so destitute of clothing that several of them had blankets wrapped around them after the fashion of Indian squaws. They had, probably, taken the bye-road to avoid observation, and, upon seeing a stranger, they [illegible] from the road, probably conscious that they were not in suitable condition for a stranger's gaze. This is the officer's story, and in view of what I have myself seen here, I have no difficulty in realizing its truth.

Brigham Young has brought up all his families, and his mansions, freed from the board window coverings, begin to look less like the houses of pestilence. His gates, however, are carefully closed, and not a female is seen to leave the premises. Passing, towards dusk last evening, I saw two females of his household leaning pensively upon the lion's figure surmounting the porch of the Lion House; but an opportunity to speak with any of them is out of the question. The curiosity of one of Brigham's wives would be [illegible] to the reputation of the man, and the greatest care is observed to prevent so startling a catastrophe. Judging by appearances, Brigham must himself be aware that some of his spirituals are chafing under the bonds which bind them, and aching for the opportunity to go free. Brigham, I am informed privately, has an armed guard quartered within his walls both day and night, but whether to protect his harem, or to save the Prophet himself from personal danger, we are unadvised.

RETURN OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Peace Commissioners left here quite suddenly on Tuesday last, on their return to Washington. They had been much annoyed prior to their departure by flying rumors, industriously circulated by leading Mormons, to the effect that they had agreed to conditions of peace which had been violated by the Army. Governor Powell had been waiting two or three weeks for the report of his speeches in the conference with the church leaders. When he obtained it at last, a week ago, he found it so badly mutilated as to be quite beyond recognition—whole paragraphs ascribed to him which he had never uttered, and many things which he did say were lost altogether. By a strange fatality, Mr. Carrington, editor of the Deseret News, who had charge of the reporting, had only a day or two before quite publicly proclaimed his expectation that Gov. Powell would [illegible], in revising it, his expressions pledging the Government to certain conditions of peace. Upon looking over the report he refused to [illegible] its [illegible], but repudiated it altogether, determined not to leave matters here in such shape that [illegible] "fire in the rear" might be successfully directed against him. Governor Powell addressed a note to Brigham desiring an interview. This he sent by the hands of Major [illegible], of California, with the request that he would deliver it in person. The Major proceeded to Brigham's palace, stated that he had a note for him, and, after waiting some time for the return of the servant who carried in his name, was requested to send the note in. The Major replied that he was no lacquey, and that he desired to deliver the note in person. Upon the return of the servant a second time, he was requested to go around to the back gate, and replied that gentlemen were in the habit of entering at the front door, and he saw no reason why he should depart from the rule. He succeeded at last in obtaining an interview, and arranging for a meeting between Brigham and the Commissioners, at which the parties drew up a paper, all joining in its signature—Brigham included. This paper, I am informed, sets forth in brief the chief facts in connection with the Peace Conference, stating them almost in the precise language of the Report which the Commissioners had already made to the President. This, of course, effectually sets at rest the story that the Commissioners had agreed to conditions of peace, other than the acceptance by the rebels of the President's pardon, and their agreement to receive the federal officials and yield obedience to the laws of the Union. As a fair example of the truthfulness of the leaders in the Mormon church, let me say that only the evening before one of the most intelligent and respectable of them came to me in the presence of a witness, boldly declared a state of facts directly the reverse of that set forth in the document above alluded to, requested me adopt his statement in my correspondence, and make it the basis of an attack upon the Commissioners. I then suggested that he might be in error, but he assured me that he had the evidence in the handwriting of Governor Powell himself, but, of course, he was not at liberty to show me the correspondence!

THE PEACE FALLACIOUS.

The Commissioners presented a dignified silence while here in regard to their own impression of the people; but if I am skilled in observing the teachings of an emotional face, they both left this city with sentiments of profound disgust. I predict that in their personal report to the President, they will assure him that the present peace is fallacious, and that this community is not likely ever to make good and safe citizens of the United States. They know full well that the people here have a higher regard for the law of the church than that of the Union, and that all their protestations of love for the Constitution are idle whenever Brigham's edict stands in the way. They would not investigate specifically the many charges laid to the door of this people—but I do not doubt that if they are inclined to express themselves at all upon the subject, they will admit their belief that they are capable of the Jesuitical system of crime, long laid to their charge. It will be remembered, however, that I speak not by authority, but express only my own convictions as to the views of the Commissioners.

You will remember that last Autumn, just after the [illegible] burning of the trains on Green River, General Johnston addressed a dispatch to the War Department, in which he suggested that the [illegible] [illegible] rendered it "easy of solution." The General's policy, of course, was a rigid exertion of the Civil and Military power until the treason should be properly punished, and the rebels be compelled to succumb humbly before the law. He was much abused for his suggestion by partisan presses and politicians, as well as the mock philanthropists of the country; but experience has shown that the old soldier's common sense and practical view of the question was sound. This will be the more apparent within a few months, when we see the very *forms* of law availed of by this community to destroy its spirit—when Mormon juries perjure themselves rather than find verdicts according to the facts elicited by Gentile evidence, and when Mormon witnesses ease their consciences by "mental reservations," and fail utterly to remember anything tending to the injury of the "Church and Kingdom," or any of its human pillars. That they will do this, I am free to predict, for any other course would be inconsistent with the entire spirit of their conduct and conversation. Nor am I alone in this opinion; every Gentile here, who is not silent upon the subject, takes the same view of the case, and especially those who have had largest experience among this people. In short, the President, by his volunteered pardon, has thrown away the only opportunity for an "easy solution" of the difficulty, and the country will necessarily rest under the disgrace attaching to the anomalous condition of affairs here, until some accidental brand shall have fired the magazine before the cunning of the Church leaders is able to prevent it.

GOV. CUMMING IN CLOVER, AND OTHER GENTILES IN DISTRESS.

Gov. Cumming continues in high feather with the Mormons, and is treated by them with the utmost cordiality. This conduct towards him is the more marked in contrast with the treatment which other Gentiles have received. The Peace Commissioners were compelled to occupy their ambulances as bed chambers *for a fortnight after their arrival, and then, by* Brigham's consent, secured a single room, without *other furniture than a small table and two chairs.* Judge Eckels, a gentleman against whose reputation *no charge has ever been suggested,* was utterly unable to obtain shelter upon his arrival here, and was compelled to sleep upon the ground between two wagons. At last he succeeded in renting a small house from a man then in good standing in the Church, who at once became an object of suspicion and hate, so much so, that his wife's friends told her frankly that they dared not entertain her. This man and his family are now living out of doors and sleeping in his own wagon in the rear of the Judge's house, feeling that they cannot safely go beyond the Judge's protection.

The Governor, his Secretary, and Dr. Forney, the Indian Superintendent—*all of whom, as I have* already informed you, seemed to become satisfied at once that the Mormons are about as good people as the Lord makes—have been well cared for; but all other Gentiles, no matter how careful not to give *expression here to a word calculated to offend,* have been served, generally, with a cold, freezing *politeness suggestive of genteel strangling. We have* been quite unable to obtain rooms in which to lodge, and are compelled to sleep out of doors, and leave our personal effects to the mercy of any passer-by, whose appreciation of the relative law of *meum* and *tuum* may be eccentric or indistinct. There are houses enough vacant, but their owners dare not, or do not choose to, rent them to us, avowedly because the church do not wish it. A New-York merchant and myself made a bold dash for the room vacated by the Commissioners, but the owner assured us that the only way in which we could secure the privilege of paying him our money for shelter, was through Brigham Young. I asked whether he did not consider it a hard case when a man could not do as he chose about renting his own property. He replied that we might think so, but he did not, as he had been brought up to it. These straws indicate very forcibly not only the *system* of the church, but its extraordinary power to maintain it. Add to the facts stated above, showing the partiality for Governor Cumming, the *further fact* that leading Mormons have been constantly engaged in efforts to depreciate the labors of the Commissioners—even going so far as to request us to state in our correspondence that the effect of the presence of these gentlemen has been rather to *reopen* and aggravate the difficulty which Cumming and Kane had closed—and there would seem to be *some confirmation* for the rumor here originating in Mormon boasting, to the effect that Cumming accepted *the Governorship, in the beginning, at the solicitation* of prominent Mormons, and that the expectation of being made a United States Senator from Utah was the inducement. You will remember that when first offered the place, Cumming declined it peremptorily. A few days later he reconsidered the subject, and requested a friend at St. Louis to telegraph to Washington his acceptance. The rumor referred to says that during this period of vacillation, leading Mormons held out the *Senatorship aforesaid.* It is difficult to understand the nature of the singular relations of Governor Cumming with this people from the beginning to the present hour, except upon the hypothesis either that they know the terms upon which it is agreed that Brigham shall be Governor in *fact,* or that they are satisfied of their ability to mould the *former,* like potters' clay, to any shape they will. Certainly they look upon Gov. C. as their property, and bestow upon him all the care with which a wise master in Louisiana would regard his most serviceable slave. I omitted to mention that the very best house in town next to Brigham's was placed at Cumming's disposal upon his arrival, and that Brigham fitted it up with his own furniture. The public will make up its own judgment as to the causes which produce *effects* such as I have described.

ADMISSION OF UTAH INTO THE UNION.

Brigham and his people are very anxious for admission into the Union, and are exerting every effort now to accomplish that result. It is their last card, if I mistake not, before abandoning the game as members of the Confederacy. They maintain that it is their constitutional right to be admitted, and they desire it, so that they can make a law legalizing Polygamy, and placing it within the charmed circle of "*States' Rights.*" *They do not admit for a moment* that Congress can impose any condition upon their admission prohibiting Polygamy. It may be well just here to examine this question; and I suggest for consideration the proposition that the framers of the Constitution, in granting to Congress the power to admit new States, necessarily conferred it subject to the restriction that a State applying for admission should have a social organization assimilated to and in harmony with that existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The compact between the States forming the Union was based upon the then existing state of facts, and cannot be made to recognize Polygamy as a "domestic institution," which we shall not consider when Utah applies for admission. The same argument is a sufficient answer to the Mormon argument which holds that the President in his Pardon Proclamation has pledged the Government not to interfere in any way with the "domestic institution" of Polygamy. Again, Utah is without sufficient population to entitle her to a State Government. The city of Provo, when I visited it, contained a large proportion of the people of this city and Ogden, the only large settlements in the Territory; and yet I do not believe there were over 20,000 persons at Provo. That certainly is the very highest figure to be accorded them. Taking that as a basis, the entire Mormon population does not exceed 35,000 souls, and intelligent army officers, who have had experience in making such estimates, place the number at not to exceed 30,000.

MORMON OUTRAGES.

The leaders of the Mormons and the mass of the "faithful" continue to look upon the Gentiles with doubt and suspicion. Brigham himself is cross, morose and sullen. They are only a little subdued by the presence of the Army, and are not conquered by the President's act of clemency. There is no hearty forgetfulness of the past, and anticipations of future peace. Within a few days, however, it is probable that their loyalty will be put to the test. Judge Eckels, who is bold and fearless in discharge of his duty, proposes to issue writs at the suit of an Ex-Mormon, named Wadsworth, for the arrest of certain parties at Payson, 70 miles south of this, for kidnapping Wadsworth's adopted child. Mr. Dotson, the United States Marshal, is expected to serve the writ within a few days, and to take the accused (Wm. Young and George Wadsworth) to Fort Bridger for trial. This will test the power of the law, and show us whether the threats uttered in my hearing—that any man who attempts to serve writs upon "this people" is to be shot—are idle, or otherwise. The Judge's firmness is a subject of general admiration, and we regret to learn that he has requested leave to resign his post.

While out at camp a week ago, Judge Eckels was applied to by a Mr. Jones, of Toodle Valley, who stated that he left his home and went South with his family much against his will, but not daring to disobey the order of the Ecclesiastical authorities. His wife was in a delicate situation when the order arrived, but this was not admitted as an excuse, and he was forced to move, with most serious consequences to his family; his wife lying very low in Provo, and having no house in which to shelter her. Mr. Jones determined, now that peace had been made, to return to his home. He started accordingly, but was met at a lonely point on the road by a Mormon guard of six men, who beat him so badly as to cause a serious rupture. They told him that they had orders not to let any *families* pass down from Provo towards their homes, and turned him and his family back, his daughter driving the team, as the father was too much injured to sit up. Jones stated further that, soon as he was able, he went to Governor Cumming, with a view of claiming protection, but finding him surrounded by Mormons, did not dare to state his case. Thence he went to the camp of the army, where he laid the case before Judge Eckels. The Judge offered to issue writs and send them to be served by the United States Marshal, to obtain his family and arrest the men who beat him; but learning from Jones that he had a quantity of flour stowed near his family, with the expectation of selling it to the army, which his enemies would be likely to destroy, the Judge advised him that he had better get his flour away, and then, if there seemed to be any prospect of further resistance to the removal of his family, return for legal assistance. As the man has not returned, he probably had no more difficulty.

Elias ——, a Kentuckian, from Fleming County—who was raised in Montgomery County, Ind., and came here some time since from California—was one of the party of emigrants who went out to Bridger when Governor Cumming first came into the city. The Mormon guard—the same claimed by Governor C. as his militia, acting under his orders, you will remember—stopped him on his way out, and turned back his wife and child, though they followed him with piteous cries and tears. The man came in with the army, obtained his family, and has returned to his home at Ogden, where he will remain until he has saved his crops.

Mr. Sutherland and his wife, whose cases I noticed in a letter from Bridger, also returned here with the army. Sutherland was for years an elder in the church. His wife is an elegant English lady, but their former companions and friends pass them without recognition, *with the exception of a few,* who are secretly apostates, only awaiting opportunity to get away. Mr. and Mrs. S.—than whom there are none more familiar with the secret workings of Mormonism—are evidently afraid of their lives, and are careful to keep with friends continually. These are a few specimens of the terrorism which reigns here even at this hour, with the army within easy call.

THE POLYGAMIC INSTITUTION.

The arrival of returning families present us with a new view of the system of Polygamy—but by no means a satisfactory view to superficial observation. The plurality wives, so far as one can observe, are distrustful of each other, and meet their husbands with a restrained, uncertain, unconfiding air, which, I should suppose, would be exceedingly unpleasant *to a man of heart or refined sensibility.* The husbands, generally, will admit, when pressed closely, *that their wives do not love each other,* or agree like sisters; but this they ascribe to the difficulty of overcoming the proneness of all flesh to evil, and never to the natural sentiments of humanity. Occasionally, I meet a man who protests that even the women render a hearty assent to the system. A tailor while sewing on a button for me, took occasion to expatiate upon the advantages of Polygamy, remarking that he had *two* wives, who could not be separated, and that he did not see how any man was able to get along with only one!

The people are no ways backward about discussing the subject, indeed they oftentimes press discussion on a stranger, over-confident in their ability to demolish every Gentile argument against Polygamy. One of the gentry tackled Governor Powell, the other day, determined to make a convert. The Governor, at first, declined discussion, but his companion insisted upon proving, by the Scriptures, that he was in great error to be living without any wife, and that it was the duty of a well-preserved man of his years *to take a half-dozen at least. The Governor at last* consented to listen. Mr. Mormon cited Solomon as *one of the wisest and best of men, and presented* the fact that he had 700 wives as an unanswerable argument. Said the Governor in response: "You depend upon Solomon's example, do you, as the gage of your duty?" "Certainly," was the ready response. "Well," continued the Governor, "I'll accept Solomon as a pattern for the sake of argument. According to the text you have quoted, Solomon had 700 *wives and 300 concubines. Now, where's your concubines?*" *The Polygamist was floored* and abandoned the discussion.

THE MORMON FAITH.

The Mormon faith is a queer mixture of Infidelity, Romanism, Materialism and everything else. They teach that God is only a perfect man, and that all men may become Gods in some future state, if they continue to progress in truth and righteousness. They deny the virginity of Mary, the mother of Christ, and maintain that the latter was only a man—"the son of God" just as all other men are sons of God, only that he was the *first-born son.* Of course they suppose the spiritual Christ which entered the body of the child born of Mary had been living for ages before in some other sphere. Brigham is as much a God as Christ was, only that he has not yet reached the same stage of perfection. This view of a single point of Mormon doctrine will give you a key to the character of their general faith.

The Mormon will always tell you that he *knows* Mormonism to be true. Ask him why, and instead of presenting the operations of his reason based upon the study of the book of Mormon, *he will give you, as like as not, some extraordinary* revelation to himself, or recount some weird-like tale of remarkable occurrences, which afforded conclusive evidence to his mind that Jo Smith was a prophet. I asked a genteel-looking waiter at my hotel yesterday to let me see the book of Mormon. He replied that he had it not with him, and added that he had been a Mormon sixteen years without ever having read it. In response to my inquiry as to the foundation of his faith, he proceeded to tell me that just after he "embraced the Gospel," he received the "gift of tongues." I asked him to explain what he meant by that. He replied that he began to talk in a tongue which he had never heard before,—and had never heard since, either, as I found upon pushing him closely, for he admitted that he hadn't the slightest idea as to *what* tongue it was, didn't understand a word of it, and didn't know anybody else who did. In pity I forbore asking of what use he found his miraculous gift.

THE STOLEN CATTLE RESTORED, &C.

A few days since the Church turned over to the Army a portion of the cattle stolen last Fall from the merchants by Mormons. The number thus restored was 198 head. Of these Gilbert & Gerrish got one steer out of 145 stolen, John Radford, sutler, received one mule out of 139 animals lost, and Russell & Waddell 196 out of 1,600 taken from their trains.

In my last I told you that the Mormon leaders steadily deny the existence of the order of Danites. A well-known Mormon, named Wm. L. Lynch, was over in the camp of the Army last week. Getting his tongue loose by frequent draughts of whisky, he boasted that he was a Danite, and declared that if Brigham Young directed him to observe the position of any officer's bed in his tent, and to go there at night and assassinate him, he would not hesitate to obey him implicitly. He stated, also, that a good many soldiers and Gentiles that he knew of, had been "sent to the Lord's pocket," that he had worked Gates' horse repeatedly, and that he knew who wore Gates' boots. Gates was the name of the man supposed to have been murdered last Fall, for selling his stock of powder to Colonel Alexander, under compulsion.

I forwarded you some time since Gov. Cumming's denial that Col. Kane is a Mormon. Here the leaders of the church deny that he is or ever was a member of their Church,—but some of the more simple-minded claim him, while there are Gentiles who assert that they heard the Colonel say at Bridger this Spring that he *was* a Mormon, but not a Salt Lake Mormon.

Brigham Young don't like to be reported by Gentiles,—and it is publicly stated that he does not intend to preach any more while the Gentile reporters are in town.

The army moved from its camp on West Creek on Tuesday last, and has gone to Cedar Valley, 25 miles from here, and only from 6 to 10 miles from Provo, where Winter quarters will probably be established. The Valley contains an abundance of grass, water and wood, though not much timber—and the soldiers will be obliged to live in tents. There is little news from the camp. On Saturday, 3d inst., 13 guns were fired in honor of the memory of the late Gen. Smith. On Sunday, the anniversary of American Independence, a salute was fired by Capt. Phelps's Battery, of 32 guns, one for each State, including Minnesota.

The Mormons are abusing Gen. Johnston for letting his animals eat up all the grass in the valleys. As Uncle Sam owns every foot of land in this country, and the citizens not one, the latter seem to think the old man's cattle ought to starve!

The anniversary of American Independence was slightly celebrated in the city on Monday, the 5th inst., when the Mormon brass band serenaded the Governor, his Secretary and Judge Eckels.

The announcement of the appointment of Gen. Harney to the Brigadier-Generalship, and of his near approach to the valley, has created quite a sensation here in all circles. In the Army the expression of disappointment is quite universal, not only because the hope had been indulged that General Johnston would have received the position, but also because Gen. Harney is disliked exceedingly, as a rough, vulgar, ungentlemanly personage, who treats men with familiar brutality, and officers ditto. The "Saints" too are alarmed by his approach,—for they look upon him as one who will provoke a collision if opportunity offers. We received the news by the mail which arrived here on Thursday in 19 days from St. Joseph. It spread like wildfire, and the effect upon the community was instantaneous. The Mormon leaders with lengthened countenances began to gather in groups upon the corners of the streets to discuss the future. I mingled with some of these, and found it quite impossible to convince them that there was no danger of their being troubled by the Army, so long as they obey the law and respect its officers. In reply, they point to the fact that the militia of Missouri, called out to protect them from the frenzy of a mob, joined the mob itself, and they cannot and will not see that the Federal Army is composed of different material, and is swayed by different influences. They consider the appointment of Harney to the command as almost equal to a declaration of war against them; and look upon the approach of additional troops as an indication of some secret purpose of hostility. It is difficult to believe that the leaders really think this, but they impress these ideas upon the people, and thus keep them in a high state of exasperation. It is further evident that the "Saints" are in constant fear that some warrant will be issued for the arrest of Ex-Gov. Brigham, and that they are prepared to make desperate fight in his defence against any such effort. There is no doubt that he is subject to arrest and trial for crimes charged to have been committed years ago, but I cannot learn that any warrant against him is contemplated at present. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

We have some fresh evidences of the power of terrorism with which Brigham rules his people. One *of the brethren* a day or two ago opened the Townsend House as a hotel. The Gentiles hailed it as a great *convenience; but the landlord had scarcely got his* doors widely open before he received orders from headquarters to close it up. Whether this order was prompted by the alleged fact that Brigham is proprietor of the Globe restaurant, or whether it was feared that the Townsend House would become a nest of Gentiles, dangerous to the peace and harmony of *Mormondom, we are left to conjecture.*

Postmaster Morrell, too, had hired very convenient apartments in the same building, to be used for the Post-Office, and when the order from the Hierarchy came, he was besought by the landlord to relieve him from his contract, and to leave the premises, although he had only been in a few hours. Morrell, by the way, has discharged his Mormon clerk, much to our rejoicing. He has thus removed the cause of distrust among his *Gentile friends,* who have confidence in him as a faithful and honest public officer, although they did not feel that it was safe to trust their correspondence to pass through the hands of a man who had been in the office when the mail was regularly robbed.

A Mr. Nixon rented his warehouse to Gilbert & Gerrish, merchants, whom Brigham had refused to let any building to; and strenuous efforts have been made to induce him to withdraw the lease. The merchants, however, will stand no such child's play, but insist upon their rights. Nixon, it is evident, is *fully* conscious that he has incurred some danger by his course.

Captain John B. Cooper desires me to state that *Brigham absolutely refuses to purchase the Kinney*-Mosquito grant, which he came here to sell. I learn *also that he has made a sale of it* to Colonel Harbin, of California, who is now here, and will remain for awhile. Notwithstanding these statements, I am still confident that Brigham still is considering the propriety of removing to Mosquito, and that he *will* do so within a year or two, *if he sees the way open* and clear, and that if he stays here, the Federal authority must be superior to his own. S.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Utah correspondent of the *Republican,* under date of July 3, says that Brigham Young has had all the animals taken from the Government trains last Fall driven into Salt Lake City, for the purpose of having them delivered to General Johnston. Young has desired Governor Cumming to receive them officially, and forward them to General Johnston. Companies are forming in this city to proceed to Fraser's River *via* the Plains.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Mortality on Shipboard—Disasters at Sea and in Port—Thirteen Deaths from Yellow Fever among the Officers and Crew of one Vessel.

The bark *C. P. Alexander,* of Harpswell, Me., Capt. Merriman, 21 days from Cienfuegos, arrived yesterday at Lower Quarantine. She reports that Stephen P. Morrell, of Penobscot, Me., the Second Officer, died in that port on the 22d of June. A seaman, named John Smith, also died at sea, both presumed of yellow fever. On the 1st of August, when in the latitude of Hatteras she spoke a Bremen ship, name not given, from New-Orleans, bound to Europe, which was in want of seamen; all her crew except three men being sick and unable to do duty.

On Saturday there arrived at the lower anchorage the ship *Sparkling Wave,* of Boston, Captain Isaac Beebe, of New-London, Conn. The *Sparkling Wave,* Captain Thos. Saunders, left New-York Dec. 23, 1857, for Havana, where she arrived Jan. 4, 1858, and lay at that port until June 12, when she sailed with part of a cargo of box sugars for Matanzas, to finish loading. While lying at Havana, Jan. 20, Thomas Patterson, the second mate, died in the Hospital, of yellow fever, and was interred under the superintendence of the captain. June 8, Ann Hemson, stewardess, died of the same complaint, in the Hospital.

The ship arrived at Matanzas June 15. The following day Duncan Tallman and James Myers, seamen, were sent to the hospital, and died soon after—the date not being known. Captain Saunders was taken with the fever, and died June 22. John McCanna died on the 20th, in Havana. On the 23d, Mr. David Moore, the first officer of the ship, died with the same disease. Mr. Moore was the son of the late Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Staten Island. On the 24th, Thomas Penny, the second mate, died. A new set of officers and a fresh crew being shipped, the ship sailed for Falmouth, England, on the 8th of July, under the command of Captain E. D. Percy. In five days after leaving port, Mr. Gordon, the first mate, the second mate, and a Spanish seaman, died. Having been thus seriously crippled in his crew, Capt. Percy put into Savannah in distress, arriving on the 14th of July. A telegraph dispatch was sent to the owners, Messrs. Fogg Brothers, who immediately sent down Captain Carpenter, of Maine, to take command of the ship and to proceed on the voyage to Falmouth. Capt. Carpenter was accompanied by Mr. Isaac Beebe, as first mate, three seamen and a man as cook and steward. Captain Percy relinquished command in favor of Captain Carpenter on the 20th of July, and on the 28th the ship sailed. She had been at sea but a few hours when one of the crew was taken with the fever, followed by others in quick succession; and Captain Carpenter, on the morning of the 2d instant, first complained of being sick. He died early on the morning of the 5th of black vomit, and was buried at one o'clock on the same day, in lat. 38° 53', lon. 74° 20'. No other deaths occurred, but, as before stated, Captain Beebe, without competent assistants, deemed it best to make for New-York. Six of the crew were brought up from the lower bay Saturday evening, all suffering from the fever.

Captain Beebe states that the voyage from Savannah to this port has been a pleasant one; had it not been so, he would not have been able to do anything with the ship. As it is, he has passed a large number of sleepless nights, and is pretty well worn out. As the ship was being towed out of Savannah River he met with a severe accident, having his left hand disabled by the hawser. The flesh from the little finger to the palm was almost entirely peeled off, and it has been disabled ever since.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prince Albert at This Port and the Arago off Cape Race.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols 95 5-8.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert,* whose advices, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published on Saturday morning, arrived at this port last night, about midnight. We find nothing of importance in the papers brought by her, additional to what was comprised in the dispatch. The *Arago* brings several hours' later intelligence, a summary of which will be found below.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago,* Captain Lines, from Havre and Southampton 28th ult., passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her advices came to hand yesterday, but, owing to the interruption of the line in Cape Breton we were unable to transmit it until to-day.

A portion of her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Prince Albert* at Halifax.

The screw steamship *Anglo Saxon,* from Quebec 17th July, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.

The ship *Heather Bell* had arrived from Australia, with a million and a half dollars in treasure.

There had been some interesting debates in Parliament.

Baron Rothschild was sworn in as a member of the House of Commons, and took his seat at the Monday morning sitting, when he voted for the first time.

The Duke of Malakoff had received an invitation *from Lord Lyons to go in the Royal Albert,* the flag-ship of the British squadron, to Cherbourg.

There had been an extraordinary discovery of old coins in France.

A heavy gale had been experienced at Liverpool. Thirteen vessels went ashore, but came off at flood tide.

The Emperor Napoleon had made a splendid present to the Viceroy of Ireland.

The Australian Mining Company, after considerable discussion, had resolved to discontinue mining operations.

There had been a meeting of Jews in commemoration *of the passage of the bill admitting Jews to Parliament.*

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have accepted a new opera from Balfe.

Prince Adalbert, of Prussia, has been invited to Cherbourg by Napoleon.

The Sardinian squadron, while on its way to Cherbourg, had received an order to change its course, and cruise on the coast of Candia.

The Christians at Alexandria had been insulted and menaced by the Mahomedans, but the aggression was immediately punished.

The trial of the Selerna prisoners was closed, and seven of them had been condemned to death, and several to twenty-five years' imprisonment in irons.

Mehemet Pasha, Minister of Police of Turkey, had been sent to Candia on a special mission by his Government, receiving fresh instructions.

Sir H. L. Bulwer had arrived at Constantinople, and presented his credentials to the Sultan as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from England.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her royal spouse, were still on their pleasure trip.

The Swiss Federal Assembly had elected a President, and the people of Neufchatel had rejected the new Canton Constitution.

Commercial Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL AND SOUTHAMPTON.]

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the past three days foot up 20,000 bales, of which 1,400 were on speculation, and 1,600 for export. The market closed dull at easier, but quotably unchanged, prices.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All qualities of goods, yarns, &c., had considerably advanced.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has been generally quiet. The weather had been favorable for the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour quiet. Western Canal 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. Wheat steady. Red Western, 6s. @6s. 4d.; White Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. Corn dull. Yellow, 32s.; White, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. Beef is dull. Pork steady. Bacon quiet. Lard is firm, and holders demand an advance; good is quoted 57s. Tallow is nominal; Butchers', 49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar is firm at an advance of 6d. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Ashes are quiet at 65s. for both Pots and Pearls. Rosin is steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. Spirits Turpentine is heavy at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Tuesday, July 27.

Cotton is firm. Wheat and Flour are slightly lower. Sugar is firm. Rice unchanged. Tallow firm. Tea unaltered, Coffee firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols had declined, and closed at 95⅝ for money.

The Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Administration candidate for Congress in the Fourth District has a majority in Buchanan and Platte Counties of 1,730 over Adams, Opposition. It is believed that Craig's majority in the District will exceed 3,000.

The official returns from St. Louis County give Barrett, Democrat, for Congress, 7,057; Blair, 6,631, and Breckenridge, 3,656. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by from one to three hundred majority. In the Fifth District Woodson is reëlected for Congress by about 600 majority. Anderson, in the Second District, will get upwards of 4,000 majority. Scattering returns from the Seventh District indicate Noell's election over Ziegler by a large majority. In the Fourth District Craig will be reëlected by about 3,000 majority.

The Kansas Election.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 7.

Leavenworth advices of the 4th have been received per express to Boonville 7th.

Complete returns of Leavenworth County give a majority of 1,748 against the bill. Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson and Franklin Counties increase the majority against the bill to 4,704. The total vote of these Counties as received is 6,846. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 12,000, and the opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9,000. Topeka cast 246 votes against the bill, and 10 for it. Lecompton gave 122 against the bill, and 27 for it. Nothing has yet been received from the Southern and Western Counties.

The Canadian Ministry.

Toronto, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The new government was announced this morning, as follows:—

Premier	Mr. Cartier.
Attorney General for the East	Mr. McDonald.
Attorney General for the West	Mr. Galt.
Inspector General	Mr. Alleyn.
Provincial Secretary	Mr. Belleau.
Speaker of the Legisl'tve Council	Mr. Sicotte.
Com'sioner of the Public Works	Mr. Rose.
Solicitor General for the East	Mr. Ross.
President of the Council	Mr. Van Koughnet.
Com'sioner of the Crown Lands	Mr. Smith.
Postmaster General	Mr. Sherwood.
Receiver General	Mr. Allibone.

With the exception of Messrs. Galt, Belleau and Sherwood, all the foregoing were members of the late McDonald administration.

Army Movements.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 7.

General Harney, Major Bell, Captain Pleasanton and Surgeon Wright, arrived here last evening. The councils between General Harney and the Cheyennes, at Cottonwood Springs, and with the Pawnees, near Fort Kearney, resulted in their pledging themselves not to molest the whites, and promising to remain in peace with each other.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Quebec, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer Nova Scotian, with Liverpool advices of the 28th ult., is now due at this port, but has not yet been signaled off the River du Loup station.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Health—The Secretary of the Navy—The Paraguay Expedition—The New Ten Millions Loan—The Monroe Doctrine to be Enforced, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Private letters state that the President will return on Tuesday or Wednesday. His health is much improved.

The Secretary of the Navy will leave in a day or two for his home, his health being entirely [illegible]. During his absence he will inspect the different Navy-Yards on the sea-coast.

The Paraguay Expedition will not be much longer delayed—the policy to be pursued having been definitely determined upon.

The *Fulton,* now at the Washington Navy-Yard, caused considerable apprehension of yellow fever on the part of our citizens, and a meeting or two of the Board of Health, but it now appears that the fears were groundless. Her injuries are being rapidly repaired by a large number of workmen. The Expedition will not be delayed on her account.

The bids for the Ten Millions Loan of Treasury Notes will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow at 10 o'clock. I am credibly informed that Mr. Riggs will to-morrow morning put in a bid covering the whole amount. The [illegible] amount for which bids have been received will sum up between fifty and sixty millions, which will run the Treasury Notes up to between three and four per cent. premium.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Colonel Ripley, Major Ramsay and Captain Maynadier, appointed by the Secretary of War under that part of the act of June last which directs an appropriation "for the alteration of old [illegible] so as to make them breech loading arms upon a [illegible] to be selected and approved by a Board of Ordnance Officers," have reported in favor of Maynard's model inasmuch as they say it differs from others in including the new and untried principle of a [illegible] metallic cartridge, and recommend its adoption with certain modifications suggested by him. The other Ordnance Board on breech-loading [illegible] has not yet reported.

Some months ago, when the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica met and amicably arranged the question of boundary between the two countries, they also prepared an address or appeal, in the name of their respective Governments, and dispatched it to those of *France* and *Great Britain,* inviting their protection and assistance against the United States. Our Government has in consequence proceeded to act in such a manner as will plainly but firmly indicate to all foreign powers, that the United States will not consent to their interference in Central American affairs, nor to any measures which may have the effect of injuring our interests in that quarter, and obstructing the transit routes to and from the Pacific. The Government will act in accordance with the Monroe doctrine.

The President will probably return to Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Death of a Telegrapher.

Providence, Sunday, Aug. 8.

Thomas Tallent, assistant telegraph operator in the Union Line in this city, was found dead in his bed at the Earle House this morning. He belonged in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Burning of a Flouring Mill.

Adrian, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 7.

Messrs. Cook & Waldron's Flouring Mill, at Hillsdale, Michigan, with a considerable quantity of flour and grain, was totally consumed this morning. The fire broke out in the engine room. Loss [illegible]. No insurance.

From Albany.

Albany, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, this morning received a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., dated at Paris, July 9, declining the office of Regent of the University to which he was chosen at the last session of the Legislature.

The Erie Canal.

[illegible], Saturday, Aug. 7.

The boat *Camden,* of Kingston, passed here this morning with [illegible] bbls. of Flour, the largest load yet.

Ohio Politics.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Democratic Convention at Athens, Ohio, yesterday, nominated Mr. E. H. Moore for Congress.

Amusements.

Mammoth Festival.—To-day, if it be fine, belongs to the Jones' Wood *Mammoth Festival*—an entertainment which can only blossom in the open air and the gay sunlight. The arrangements, as we have many times stated, are of the most [illegible] kind, and we are sure the people will be one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind ever given in the United States. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon the amusements are continuous until 9 o'clock, at night [illegible] magnificent display of fireworks from the laboratory of Messrs. Edge will take place. Acting on our suggestion of Friday, the managers have prepared a grand piece, commemorative of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. A description of this will be found elsewhere. We are informed, on good authority, that forty artists in fireworks have been [illegible] on it since the design was formed, and there can be no doubt that it will be worthy of Messrs. Edge's reputation. Add to this the musical features, with an orchestra of two hundred players. Considering the price of admission, it is in every respect the cheapest and most ample entertainment ever provided for our people. We hope to see Jones' Wood crowded.

Wallack's Theatre.—The [illegible] commence their sixth week to-night, and [illegible] the occasion a farce called "[illegible]." Two other pieces, called "Working the Oracle," and "Barney Miles' Boy," will also be played.

Niblo's Garden.—The Comedy company at this house prospers prodigiously, and the management announces, to night, a new revival—Boucicault's comedy of the "Irish Heiress." All the principal members of the company appear in this charming comedy.

Purdy's National Theatre.—"The Two Buzzards" and "The Two Gregories" are the leading features of to-night's entertainment, in addition to which a special feature is provided in the shape of a Ballet enacted by children. This troupe of juveniles has been drilled and perfected by Monsieur [illegible], who is, without doubt, the best ballet-master in the country. From all we have heard, it is the best troupe that has ever appeared in the United States.

Bowery Theatre.—This establishment, under the management of Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard, offers an attractive bill for to-night, namely: "Hamlet," with Mr. H. Lingard [illegible], "The Pleasant Neighbor," and "The Schoolmaster."

French Company.—The excellent little French Company, at the Metropolitan Hall, gave two attractive entertainments last week to large audiences. A comedy by Scribe, and two vaudevilles are announced for to-morrow night.

Barnum's Museum.—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist, announces his last week at this popular place of amusement. After this popular favorite shall have terminated his engagement, the theatre will be refitted for [illegible] mechanical exhibition of moving figures.

Palace Garden.—This excellently conducted establishment continues to attract crowded assemblages, and the satisfaction at the entertainment provided is unbounded. It is precisely the sort of thing that was needed in New-York, and we are delighted to know that it has fallen into such good hands.

Wood's Minstrels.—Messrs. [illegible] and Eph. Horn are the "stars" at this capital seat of Minstrelsy. They appear to-night, with all the other artists of the company, in a strong programme.

Alleged Kidnapping.—A colored boy, about fourteen years of age, stated yesterday to Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, that he had just escaped from a schooner sailing between this City and a Virginia port, upon which he had been confined three days, the intention being to take him South and sell him into Slavery. He says that he was met by a very gentlemanly man in Houston-street, Thursday morning, and induced to accompany him to [illegible] the schooner referred to, on pretense of being paid some money, and receiving a [illegible]. He had no sooner got on to the vessel than he was thrust into the hold, and gagged to prevent his making an alarm. The gag was taken out of his mouth when his food was brought to him. Yesterday morning, while the Captain and others were [illegible], he managed to escape on to a canal boat lying alongside, and [illegible] made his way ashore. The Police have been instructed to investigate the case, but thus far have made no arrests.

[illegible] THE ADIRONDACK.

NUMBER TWO.

[illegible] Peaks—Magnificent View from Mount Tahawus—The Indian Pass—New Route—A Huge Precipice—Inducement to the Traveler—A Backwoodsman Home—[illegible] through [illegible].

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[illegible], Saturday, July 18, 1858.

My Dear B.: The little clearing where we slept last night is destined, in my opinion, to be [illegible] well known in a few years as [illegible] the White Mountains [illegible] New Hampshire. I had never heard [illegible] before, and am surprised that its peculiar location has not attracted more attention. A man [illegible] of Scott has cleared a piece of land [illegible], with no neighbor within two miles of him. [illegible] high plateau, right in the very heart of [illegible] peaks. You are surrounded, as in [illegible] of the little Alpine valleys, with the most [illegible] mountain masses, and so near they almost [illegible] you shudder. Mount Tahawus, like [illegible], head and shoulders above all his brethren, [illegible] and naked head resting serenely in the heavens; Mount Macintyre, with its [illegible] and savage outline; Mount McMartin, [illegible] of peaks that surround [illegible] and shouldering each other, surmounting [illegible] summit, ridge folding away [illegible] against the clear sky, rise above you and hem you in on one side; while White-Face, with its colossal proportions, with another host of titanic forms, which it seems to have suddenly [illegible] into its presence, press upon you, and [illegible] away in long and stately procession on [illegible] looks like a fortress built by the [illegible] of the bastions of which tower more [illegible] in the heavens, and whose irregular [illegible] walls of granite would withstand [illegible] of Omnipotent power. I looked [illegible] solitary dweller in the midst of so much [illegible], beauty and sublimity with a good [illegible]. It seemed a suitable place for [illegible] to dwell in, grand, gloomy and alone; [illegible] should this man thus isolate himself from [illegible] and pitch his habitation amid these savage mountains? His answer to my inquiry for the reason in so doing was simple and practical [illegible]. He found this piece of table-land excellent [illegible] for farming purposes. So in fact it was [illegible] the most of his transactions in pro[illegible] with himself.

[illegible] the superb view here obtained of the Adirondack [illegible], though the finest beyond all comparison [illegible] ever seen from their bases, is not [illegible] attraction this place presents. The view from the top of Mount Tahawus, embracing, as it [illegible] hundred miles of forest, lake [illegible], is one of the most striking and peculiar [illegible] our country affords. The closely surrounding peaks, gloomy and stern—the multitude of lakes of every shape and size, dotted with islands and framed in green—the deep interminable [illegible] in the forest, showing where the broad [illegible] invisible, river flows—the innumerable [illegible] that lap and unfold each, till the whole [illegible] involved in an inextricable labyrinth—and [illegible] the mountains melt away into gentler [illegible], the ocean of vast green billows that roll [illegible] towards the distant horizon, combine to make [illegible] which leaves an impression on the beholder [illegible] never forget. Yet the ascent of this mountain had been such a difficult task that few [illegible] it. When I formerly ascended it no [illegible] had performed its summit for six years. [illegible] from the Adirondack iron works, which themselves were twenty-five miles from a traveled highway. From this far starting point it [illegible] two hard days' work to go to the [illegible] and back, with a night in the woods. Se[illegible] I did not regret it. But from [illegible] Scott told me, it was only seven miles [illegible] foot of the mountain, with a good path and [illegible] easy ascent. It was the same distance to the famous Indian Pass. To give the finishing touch to this collection of fine scenery a [illegible] is planned, which, of itself, will be [illegible] curiosity to tempt the traveler in. Mr. Campbell—brother of Judge Campbell, formerly of your City—got a bill [illegible] Legislature last Winter appropriating [illegible] of nonresident land-owners in the vicinity to the repairing of this mountain road. While examining the route he came across an old [illegible] who offered to show him a way to avoid the mountain altogether. It is now some six [illegible] of ascent and descent, and it occupies nearly [illegible] hours to traverse them. Near this road [illegible] unknown before, Mr. C. informs me there is a cleft in the mountain parting it from summit [illegible] through which a road can be made of so [illegible] grade that a horse may trot almost the whole [illegible]. Through this savage gorge the traveler [illegible] awe struck at the terrific scenery around [illegible]. In one place the rock towers *fourteen hundred* feet above him. This is three hundred feet higher than the precipice in the Indian Pass, and [illegible] that I know of this side of the Rocky Mountains. Of itself, without reference to the [illegible], it will be only the stupendous [illegible], it will be well worth a visit. Imagine [illegible] wonderful assemblage of sublime and va[illegible] remaining unknown in the heart of New-York State, and in two days' travel from the metropolis. Picture yourself starting some Summer [illegible] from New-York, and the second day [illegible] afternoon, slowly winding through this terrible gorge into which the sunlight ventures timidly [illegible] but for a moment—gazing on the confused wreck around you left by some former convulsion of nature, or passing reverently under the [illegible] on whose far top the waving pines [illegible] dwindled to mere shrubs, and then when the sun is about to bury himself in the ocean of peaks beyond, emerge on the plateau I have attempted to describe—would it not be a day long to be remembered? The next morning you ascend Mount Tahawus, and obtain one of the most wonderful views on this continent. The succeeding day [illegible] the Indian Pass, and in the afternoon [illegible] through the woods to the lower Saranac, where the road ends. Here, at Martin's, you have an excellent bed, an excellent table, with trout and venison *ad libitum*, and can loiter and fish, and hunt in the vicinity, or take a boat and a guide, and go through lakes dotted with islands, through ponds, along rivers, unmarred by the hand [illegible], a hundred miles, and not be compelled to walk, altogether, farther than from the City Hall [illegible] Square.

I trust Mr. C. will not be disappointed in his [illegible], for when once completed the other terminus [illegible] Lake Champlain, although not a bad country [illegible], will be put in better condition, and this [illegible] become the Alps of the North.

[illegible] morning after we reached Scott's, was misty, [illegible] at times enfolding the mountains [illegible] with gleams of sunshine between. At times the whole shifting canopy would [illegible] as if unseen hands were rolling up a [illegible] curtain to reveal the glories beyond.

[illegible] loitering about I saw a little boy some 10 [illegible] years of age, barefoot, with his pantaloons rolled up, coming across the field with a fishing-pole in his hand. Looking into his basket I saw some 30 or 40 nice brook-trout which he had been [illegible] for our breakfast. He had taken them [illegible] half an hour. Fresh from the cool mountain stream they furnished a capital breakfast.

While the party were getting ready, I had quite [illegible] with Scott, who, instead of being [illegible] as I supposed a man living [illegible] such mountains would be, is a great [illegible] and bubbling over with humor. From what [illegible] he draws his fun, I could not di[illegible]. Nothing, I should imagine, could be more dreary than this solitary spot, especially in Winter. With these towering mountains standing [illegible] and cold against the wintry heavens—the snow five feet deep on the level—the single highway blocked with drifts, and the wind howling and shrieking through the deep gorges, I should suppose a man would feel lonely and desolate, be[illegible]. I asked him if he never *did* [illegible] lonely. "No," he said, "I never was lonely but twice in my life, and then I was in New-York City. Both times I was [illegible] *homesick*."

What creatures of habit and education we are! The Highland Chief finds the lowland castle all too confined and cramped for his free heart. The Arab spurns the city, and joyously scans the open plain.

> "With his trusty firelock in his hand,
> The only law of the desert land."

The Laplander must have his reindeer—the Esquimaux his dogs and seal oil—the backwoodsman the forest and freedom from conventional restraints—from each and all of which the town-bred man turns wearily to the comforts and luxuries and enervating pleasures of city life. But who is right—who is the wiser man after all? H.

NUMBER THREE.

The Lower Saranac—Weather-Bound—Boy Drowned—Democratic Guides—An Original—Sam's Ideas of Bostonians—Best way of Camping Out—Pleasant Acquaintances—Arrival of a Camping Party of Ladies—Their Appearance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lower Saranac, July.

My Dear B: I am house-bound by a cold rain. The morning we left Scott's was anything but promising, but as we descended to the Au Sable river the sun came out warm and bright again. Coming to a blacksmith's shop, we stepped to repair our broken wagon. While this was doing, I rigged my rod and tried the Au Sable. The stream was low and the sun bright, so that if there were any large trout in the pools they would not have made themselves visible, but the small ones were every where. I believe in two hours I could have caught more than I could have carried.

From Scott's to Martin's, here on the Lower Saranac, it is about thirteen miles. After passing through a settlement of two or three houses, the road goes all the way through a forest of fir trees. We had loitered on our route, so that it was one o'clock before we reached the lake. This sheet of water forms one extremity of the extraordinary group of lakes that stretch a hundred miles through the forest, with any quantity of smaller parallel lakes or ponds, not half of which have ever been visited, except by the Indian or hunter.

One log-house is visible from Martin's, occupied by a guide, whose little boy, four years old, had just been brought in dead. Playing with a younger brother in the water, he had slipped from a log and was drowned. The little survivor tried every way to help him out, but finding his strength insufficient, hurried home for help, but too late. As you look down the lake from Martin's, its farther extremity is hid by numerous islands that are sprinkled in profusion over its surface. Boats, fishing-rods and guns are the chief staple here, and I had got but partly through examining the differently modelled rifles belonging to sportsmen like us on their way to the woods, when I heard the welcome announcement that dinner was ready. Venison steaks, lake and brook trout in abundance, furnished a meal fit for a king.

After dinner, there was a heavy shower of rain, which, leaving a blue sky as it passed off, promised a cool and pleasant to-morrow. But the wind, after veering and shifting for some time, finally settled down stubbornly in the northeast, and blew cold and cheerless. With a heavy sigh, I remarked, "I am afraid we are in for it;" and sitting down, took up "Sparrowgrass," and tried to read. As evening drew on, it became so cold that a fire was built in the stove around which we gathered. Every thing is Democratic in the woods, and several guides, engaged to go out with different parties the coming week, dropped in to have a chat with the gentlemen. One of these, whom they called "Sam," was an original. He was a capital guide, willing, cheerful, a good cook and strong as an ox. Standing full six feet in his stockings, he thought no more of putting his boat on his head, paddles, oars and all, and carrying it for three miles, over streams and logs and hills, and through swamps, than I would an empty basket. Sam has only one fault—his tongue never stops. He says a great many queer, laughable things, and a great deal that is "stale, flat and unprofitable." Still he is an honest, kind, capable and accommodating guide. Last year he went out with a party from Boston and Cambridge, and his democratic notions received a shock, from which he will never recover. His harmless rattle was considered disrespectful, and Sam, who had never before seen anybody too good for him, was taken wholly aback by the distance at which he was kept. He was treated simply as a paid servant at home. This was a new revolution to him. In his long life in the woods he had seen nothing like it before. A rollicking free-and-easy set he had always been with hitherto, and so much stateliness and dignity in camp-life, quite bewildered him. He said, however, that he had his revenge on one of them. On a long and uneven carrying place, over which he was floundering, with his boat on his head, the gentleman began to grumble at the difficulties of the way, and repeatedly asked Sam if there was no way for him to get across, except by walking. "Yes," replied the latter at last, "Ketch a sucker, and put him between your legs and scull over." Sam said that ever after the man regarded him as some strange animal, whose company should be carefully avoided. His dislike of Bostonians and Cambridge men, as he calls them, has become chronic, and he will run on for hours about them. He has a large tent, which my companions wish to take along with them. But I dislike tents; they are heavy to carry, in a rain they are damp, and you are afraid to build up those roaring fires near them, which make a bark shanty so comfortable, by serving the double purpose of driving off the musquitoes, and of keeping you warm. They were, however, determined to strike a bargain with Sam, and I, who had hitherto been a mere listener, asked him how many his tent would hold. "Just two Boston men, I have tried it—they will fill it full, but it will hold *six New-Yorkers easy*." "Why Sam," I replied, "I did not know the Bostonians were so much larger than New-Yorkers." "Well, they are," said he; "I have measured them with my tent. One takes up just as much room as three New-Yorkers." "It seems to me," I added, "that you bear the Bostonians some malice. What is the matter—why don't you like them?" He drew himself up, *a la* Webster, and in a severe grave tone replied, "Sir, *they have got more dignity than dollars*." Pretty fair hits, those, for a backwoodsman.

The Sabbath morning dawned cold and drear, and a drizzling rain from the northeast made lake and shore look sad and sombre. I strolled out to the boat-shop and was somewhat startled to come upon Martin rudely staining the pine coffin for the guide-boy, who was to be taken in the afternoon to a little settlement on the Au Sable and buried. The breakfast table was dull, the two ladies looked disappointed, and indoors and outdoors everything seemed uncomfortable. A northeast storm is welcome nowhere, bad enough on the sea coast, and still worse in the woods. Two gentlemen, however, contributed very much to relieve the tedium of the day by their account of parties that had been in and out. Dr. R., formerly of New-York, and Mr. B., have been here all Summer, and design to remain till Fall. They came in invalids, but are now as robust as lions. Having been here so long they consider new comers as rather guests, and pleasanter hosts could not be found. Two more thorough gentlemen and agreeable companions one could not wish to meet in or out of the woods.

Towards noon, as I was looking down or up the lake, for it is both down and up, (the outlet being a little over midway on one side,) I saw in the narrow channel between two islands, nearly two miles distant, three row boats approaching. There was no place to come from but the woods, and it was evident they were some camping party coming in. As they drew near, I discovered that two of the boats contained ladies. It was raining steadily, and they were apparently taking a cold bath. When the boats reached shore I saw, however, that they were well protected with gentlemen's india-rubber overcoats and rubber boots, so that in a few minutes after they came out of their [illegible] state they stood in their short dresses and Turkish trowsers as dry as though they had just emerged from their own apartments. They were the party of Judge B——, of Vermont, and had been up as far as Long Lake, at the foot of which they had encamped. The ladies were over their trip, and instead of grumbling at the musquitoes and flies that had tormented them, and the cold rain through which they had been so long rowing, expressed great regret that they were compelled to leave the woods. These lakes dotted with islands—these dark solemn rivers running all day long, almost without a sound, through the still forest—the distant mountain views—the wildness and beauty that perpetually surround them, have a greater charm for the ladies than even the fine sporting has for gentlemen.

Yours truly, H.

TENNESSEE.

A Text Without a Sermon—Wild Scenery of the Cumberland Mountains—The Approach to Nashville—New Buildings—The Capitol—Characteristics of the People—The "Foreign Element"—Slavery in Tennessee—How Wealthy Planters Live—The Hermitage—The Climate of Nashville—Growth and Advantages of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Sunday, July 18, 1858.

Denizens of cities on this continent, who would realize that they indeed live in "a great country," should not spend the Summer months at watering-places near home. A minister of the gospel of Nature, preaching from such a text, might find "sermons in stones" among the lofty mountains of East Tennessee. The fashionable idlers at Newport and Saratoga, if by some potent magic—nothing less effectual than witchcraft probably could induce them to desert their favorite haunts—if by an incantation in Latin, or some other tongue unknown to them, they could be suddenly transported to the brink of some one of the wild chasms in this American Switzerland, they would leave off polking for the rest of their lives, and fall to studying geology. There is many a Mecca in the mountains which traverse this country, to which those to whom Nature is Allah might make pleasant pilgrimages, and find profit (no pun intended) in it; but there is no range this side of the Rocky Mountains at which a more varied supply of the best that Nature affords, and withal more temperately seasoned, can be "cooked up," than the traveler who enters Tennessee from Western Virginia will meet with. There lofty piles of rock stand like huge tombstones beside yawning graves that make the gazer giddy; caves of unexplored extent tunnel the mountains; curious petrifactions and remains of animals that have long ceased to exist are found in the Cumberland Mountains; strange figures are moulded in the solid limestone rock; rivers, rivulets and medicinal springs, whirlpools and waterfalls, are there; while fertile valleys, teeming with spontaneous products, wooded slopes and rich table lands are rolled out like variegated tapestries at the foot of the peaks or level with their summits. The recently opened route by which New-York is joined with Nashville by an unbroken chain of Railroads,—through in three days,—passes through some of the most sublime and beautiful scenery in East Tennessee. Lookout Mountain, near Chatanooga, has historial associations which heighten the effects of its grandeur. In the times of the early settlers, the Indians overlooked the surrounding country from its summit, and their sentinels stationed there warned them of the approach of the white hunters; but "once upon a time," as the story goes, the red warriors were negligent and unwatchful, and the pale faces stole upon their slumbers and destroyed a whole tribe of them. Around this mountain the railroad winds and passes through a most picturesque country before it reaches Nashville.

Here the traveler still finds much to interest him. If building one's house upon a rock be incontrovertible evidence of wisdom then are the inhabitants of Nashville incontrovertibly sapient. Beneath the entire city a *stratum* of blue limestone, but a few feet below the surface, is imbedded, so that the foundation of every building is of necessity dug out with powder.

The occupation of each town lot for building purposes is signalized by saltpetre explosions, and the rapidity with which the city is growing is guaged by the frequency of these discharges. Of late Nashville has had a perfect Fourth of July of it daily. Since the completion of the Southern, Eastern and Western railroad connections, and the commencement of railroads to the northward, connecting with the Southwestern roads from New-York—by which, when finished, Nashville can be reached from New-York in a little over *two days*—the business of the place has taken a new start, and new dwellings and warehouses are rising in every quarter. One of the most elegant of the new edifices—to be completed by the 1st of January—will be the newspaper office which Messrs. E. G. Eastman & Co., editors and proprietors of the Nashville *Union and American*, the leading paper of the State, are erecting, corner of Cherry and Church streets, opposite the Post-Office. It will be five stories high, the first story of cast iron and the rest of brick.

The new Capitol, now nearly completed,—it was commenced Jan. 3, 1845,—is deservedly the pride of Nashville and of the State. It is situated on a hill in the centre of the city, 197 feet above the level of the Cumberland River. From this elevation a magnificent view of the city and of the adjacent country on all sides, extending to the mountains, is presented. The building, which has cost over $1,000,000, is of mixed Grecian architecture. Its figure is a parallelogram, 140 feet by 270. It is surrounded by a terrace 17 feet in width and 6 feet in height, flagged with stone, with flights of steps in the centre of each front, opposite the doors of entrance. There are 28 fluted columns, 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, ornamenting the four porticoes with the most elaborately wrought capitals; the north and south porticoes are finished with pediments containing ceilings of stone, and the east and west porticoes are surmounted by parapets; those of the north and south are Octostyle, and those of the east and west Hexastyle. The columns of the principal story rest upon bases six feet square.

The building consists of a Doric basement, supporting, on its four fronts, porticoes of the Ionic order, taken from the example of the Erectheum at Athens. In the centre rises a tower above the roof, to the height of eighty feet; the superstructure of which is after the order of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens. The whole structure is composed of fossiliated limestone, hewn and chiseled from quarries in the neighborhood of Nashville, the blocks weighing from six to ten tons. It is a beautiful stone, and resembles marble, but is said to be much more durable. The entire building, interior and exterior, is constructed with this material. The Capitol, overtowering the city, is the conspicuous object which first attracts the attention of the approaching traveler, and gives him from the first a good impression of the place, which a further acquaintance with it is not calculated to remove.

The people of Tennessee and the circumjacent country have characteristics which distinguish them essentially from the inhabitants of the Atlantic States. There is none of that Yankee cautiousness and reserve among them which is peculiar to New-Yorkers especially. The people of the Southwest are habitually more open-hearted and less on their guard. The reason is obvious; they are not so accustomed to every-day dealings with rogues; the foreigners, among whom there are the greatest number of impostors, have not yet found their way in large numbers to Tennessee. In Nashville, and the other large towns, Irish laborers are occasionally seen working side by side with the negroes; on the rivers, and on the railroads in process of construction, they are employed; but for the most part the Hibernian countenance and brogue are little known in Tennessee. Men, women, and corn grow tall and ripen rapidly here. The men are large, square-built, and fine-looking; the women rosy and round; and the corn grows as soon as it is planted, almost, and attains a height of from 15 to 20 feet. The people of Tennessee are tenacious of their rights, but they regard slaveholding as one of them; yet there is no counterpart of the South Carolina school among them, and in the eastern and middle parts of the State where little cotton is raised, there are comparatively few slaves. The laws and public opinion of Tennessee frown upon the ill-treatment of the negro by his master, and few cases of excessive punishment are recorded.

The wealthy men here are very wealthy, and enjoy their wealth; indeed there are very few poor people in Nashville. I visited one of the wealthiest planters in this vicinity, Gen. Harding, a few days ago. He has 5,000 acres of land near the city, most of it in a high state of cultivation. A thousand acres of it are laid out in a park stocked with deer, buffalo, and elk. Gen. Harding's blood-horses, however, are more celebrated than his plantation. One of them,—*Childe Harold*,—is a noted racer. "The Hermitage,"—Gen. Jackson's residence,—is a few miles from Nashville, and is, of course, much visited by strangers, most of whom carry away with them hickory walking-sticks cut from the trees near the tomb of the Ex-President. "The Hermitage" has been so frequently described that it would be superfluous for me to say anything about it, further than concerns its present condition. The dwelling appears to be in good repair, but the grounds are not in excellent order. The State of Tennessee owns the property, but Major Jackson, the adopted son of "Old Hickory," resides there with his family. The son of Major Jackson, a fine-looking young man, who is said to bear a striking resemblance to General Jackson, has just graduated at the West Point Academy, and is at home awaiting a commission in the United States Dragoons. There are many other places of interest in and about Nashville; the University, the Medical College, the Penitentiary and the Female Seminary, are all fine buildings; the private dwellings are generally handsome buildings of antique architecture; the market is a model market, and a number of dry-goods warehouses, recently erected, are ornaments to the business part of the city. The house which was once the residence of Ex-President Polk, is pointed out to the traveler—a substantial old mansion of unpretending architecture.

The climate of this region is most salubrious. During the hot weather, which, I see by the Times, has been prevailing in your City, it has not by any means been oppressively warm here, and I am assured by "the oldest inhabitants" that they have no warmer weather than they have had since I arrived here. Tennessee is, in fact, a Southern State with a Northern climate nearly; but neither the heat nor the cold are so intense here as in New-York. The great resources of the State are yet to be developed. Nashville has but just commenced its career as a business place and already it is a thriving emporium. With its increasing facilities for trade, its advantageous situation—very nearly in the centre of the Union—its railroad and steamboat connections, its climate and its people, nothing but an infringement of the natural laws which govern all mundane progress, can prevent its steady growth and rapid improvement. C.

PICTURES—HOW TO LOOK AT THEM.

Art-Lecture by "Ik Marvel."

New Haven, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

The fifth and last of the course of lectures upon Art which have been given in connection with the exhibition of paintings in the Alumni Building, was delivered on Saturday afternoon, by Donald G. Mitchell, Esq., (Ik Marvel.) A select audience assembled in the elegant hall of the "Brothers in Unity," listened with great delight, while in familiar style he discoursed about pictures and how to look at them.

Mr. Mitchell happily introduced his subject by observing that he was a farmer, a practical farmer, yet he counted no clover crop perfect without its bloom, and no pasture hill-side altogether what nature intended it should be, until the May sun had come and stamped it over with the fiery brand of dandelions. Throughout the vegetable world, with only rare exceptions, growth is assured and sealed with blossoms; so in matters social and moral, progress is not ended nor all that we can bring under the convenient term civilization fully compacted and perfected until set off with the coronal bloom of Art. He rejoiced that the exhibition of paintings had taken place under the auspices of the College, and this the more because the prevailing opinion of the country has been that this College and most of our colleges have ignored hitherto those subtler graces of mind which grow by an education of the eye and which care the teachings of art. Indeed that long line of brick buildings (referring to the old row of College edifices) has seemed to say for many a year: "We are practical men here; we do not care for appearances; we make thorough scholars, men who can argue well and preach solid sermons." But meantime there has been growing up another line of buildings behind these, which have carried a different voice through the chinks of the front wall, saying: "Wait a little, give us time and money, and you shall see that we do care for appearances;" and now this same voice has found brilliant outgush in a gallery of paintings. The refinement that comes of learning, to have full effect as in education, must be not only appreciative, but, in our country at least, widely distributive. It must find some way of reflecting itself, not only upon a class blackboard or in a College thesis, but widely and popularly. Now the arts offer this medium for the reflection of a cultivated taste. Not that cultivated men should turn artists, but they should be zealous in commendation of the good things in Art, and in censure of the bad. While they go on to call every roof good that does not leak, and every portrait well enough, if it be recognized, our Art-growth will lack all vitality, and the refinement that education bestows have only one-sided expression, losing half of its reformatory power.

It must be remembered that encouragement of Art does not lie wholly in the purchase of great paintings, or the construction of great buildings. To appreciate Art is to encourage Art. An Emperor may command paintings by the rood almost, but the Imperial command has not so much in it to light up and give force to the artist's endeavor as the visit, perhaps, of some poor Arab woman, who sees and knows the yellow mountains he has painted, who feels in all her veins the torrid heats lurking under the purple shadows,—who sees and knows the lost kindred trampled down,—who feels, as she never felt before, an overwhelming sense of her desolated home, of her desolated country, and falls fainting before the picture. Those who come to look at paintings with serious intent to discern what good is in them, to yield to what tenderness or charity, or simple truth, may find expression in them, are so far encouraging Art. And if the memory of them is carried away to lighten labor, to quicken the eye,—if the harmonies of form or color are allowed to prevail in the choice of a carpet, or a paper-hanging, or a bit of porcelain, so far Art is encouraged.

But it is not to be supposed that all which the word Art embraces lies in a gallery of pictures, or in a hundred galleries. Every good building which is admired, every tastefully-arranged home which is entered upon lovingly, every dainty bit of shrubbery or flower-patch that is cherished, is making one an art-lover and an art-patron. The man who has no soul for these things is no true lover of Art. He may talk admiringly of paintings because of some novelty that bewitches the eye; he may buy great paintings as he would buy upholstering, but you may be sure there is no hollow in his heart which the sight of a great painting fills up. There is in the world an immense deal of art-dissipation, of dawdling over pictures as one idles over frontispieces and title-pages in a book-shop, without ever a dip for what marrow may lie there. Now, it is not to be supposed that art-knowledge and the love that comes by knowledge will ooze into people's brains through their eyes by mere force of gravity. Nothing worth the having ever enters the mind and keeps there except the mind grapple it with vigor. These views lead to the topic of the lecture, *How to look at Paintings*. First of all, they should be looked at *seriously*—that is, with a due consideration of the artist's calling and his work, not as if one were looking into a kaleidoscope, or a boy's soap-bubbles. Whatever of good is seen in the artist's work did not come by chance, but honest, pains-taking labor and thought were at the bottom of it. What is measured by an eye-cast may have cost the labor of years. If Art is worth anything, it is worth serious regard. The art-worker contributes as he best knows how to our advancement in refinement and taste, and he ought to weigh the worth of his endeavor, the vigor, the truth, the power which he can throw into it, as he would weigh the vigor and the truth which a man can throw into his pleas. Again, pictures should be looked at *honestly*. There are dishonest people, unfortunately, everywhere, but there is no place where more reputable dishonest people are in the habit of going than in a picture-gallery. It is so easy to be dishonest, in our opinions, about pictures, to like them because they are old, or because they are noted, or because we think we ought to [illegible] the [illegible] do like them. It is a [illegible] to say always what we think about paintings. A friend has just bought what he calls two capital pieces, and invites you to his house. You are his guest; it is hard to say "*trash*," and so easy to say "*very fine*," "*capital*." But in a gallery, having paid the admission fee, we are by no means guests. There, at least, let every one be honest.

Having looked honestly, the observer should consider what it is that charms him about a picture, and not go away with the vague notion of its prettiness. If it is truth, likeness to nature, then let this truth be reckoned up; let it be considered whether it is simple truth which makes up the merit of the picture—whether it is all the imagination craves. The aim of the artist, his animating purpose, must also be discovered—whether it is to delight us with figures of grace and beauty, or is it the literal rendering of some simple, natural truth? Let him be judged accordingly. Is it the expression of some noble sentiment, as of Courage, Faith or Hope? Let one ask himself whether he has seen courage wear such a front, or Hope give such a liquid joy to the eye. In judging of animal portraiture, it must be remembered that the sphere of the artist is limited by exterior observation. He cannot enter into the feelings of a dog; he knows no form of expression but what close watchfulness of animal habit will give him. It is not so with a child. He enters into the heart there; he translates from within, and by secret sympathy can paint truthfully scenes he never saw. And yet a great artist may seize upon mere animal figure as a type, and by some lien of humanity so overwrap the brute representation as to sublime it. An example from sculpture will illustrate this. An artist has wrought the image of a lion—the beast is in his death agony—the mane is bristling, the nostrils distended, the eyes half closed, his claws fasten convulsively upon the rock. One may never have seen a lion in his death struggle, but he feels that if seen it would appear thus. He admires the workmanship, and is half awed by the terrible cheat of brute rage and suffering. But no human lien attaches, no sentiment is awakened, the sensibilities are dumb, the observer passes on and forgets. But now place this lion just as he is wrought in the side of a rocky cliff near to the Swiss city of Lucerne. Out of that rock where his claw fastens, cut a simple shield, and on that shield a *fleur de lis*, the symbol of the Bourbons. What now? A history of human passion, endurance, slaughter has by that simple symbol of the Bourbon Kings linked itself with the animal agony. The story is well known: the men of Lucerne made the guard of a French King; Paris rose upon the King, but the Swiss defenders, true to their oaths, girt him round and beat back the assailants until every man of them bit the dust. Lucerne reared a monument to her brave ones. The lion is the monument, the dying beast wrought out of the living rock repeats from year to year the story of Swiss heroism. It is no mere beast now. The spear-thrust and the *fleur de lis* give it a human story. The sensibilities are touched, the imagination quickened, and the whole thought flames with the conception of the marble-master Thorwaldsen.

Mr. Mitchell proceeded to speak of the conditions under which pictures should be viewed, according to their character, illustrating his remarks by a reference to the different effects produced upon himself by Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," as viewed at noonday, in the midst of a noisy group, and as again looked at by twilight, when the smoke of incense was rising before it, and solemn music filled the chapel. Having made mention of critics, the speaker took occasion to pass some strictures upon several of the public buildings of the city. New-Haveners might admire their State-House, but Mr. Ruskin would tell them that it is detestable; first, because it is Greek, and has no American meaning; secondly, because it is half-plaster, and so a sham. In conclusion, he remarked that the painting world is the type world, and that the noble sentiments which artists represent ought to be carried by every man in his life. J. C. H.

A Suspension-Bridge Over Harlem River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of New-York and the County of Westchester are divided, as all the world knows, by a little Tiber-like stream, of no very distinguished reputation, called the "Harlem River." At no very distant period this little stream, which is now almost unknown, except as the northern boundary of New-York City, is destined to a wider fame and a better reputation.

Where One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-street crosses New-York Island from the Hudson to the Harlem, this latter river is spanned by a series of majestic arches and piers, forming what is known as the "High Bridge," and presenting one of the grandest exhibitions of ponderous masonry of which I have any knowledge. This noble Bridge is sustained by 15 stone arches—is 1,450 feet in length, and 114 feet above high water. It was builded, and is used, only to convey the waters of the Croton River into this City; and there is a grateful harmony in the grandeur of the work and the vastness of the purpose to which it is applied. Upon the margin of this little stream, and beneath the shadows of these majestic arches, with leaf and branch above, and the sparkling waters at my feet, nestles my cottage home; and my eye daily rests upon those Roman arches which overhang my head, and my mind runs back to the days when Rome was in her ancient glory, with *her* aqueducts, and columns, and arches which still remain to attest the greatness and grandeur of the Imperial City, and then I contemplate that coming period, when this half-fledged metropolis in which we live shall have seen her long career, and History shall tell of her years of brilliant culmination and of dreary decay, until at last, like that haughty city of the Cæsars, sharing all mortal doom, her columns and arches, her pride and glory, shall crumble and perish. Standing, and looking over the parapets of the "High Bridge," the eye takes in a scene of rare picturesque beauty and along the sloping banks of the little stream which gently murmurs beneath your feet, there is rapidly gathering a population which will increase with the wealth and growth of the City, until the borders of the Harlem, closely dotted with cottage and castle, shall attest the chastened taste, which follows the bright track of ripened cultivation.

At the last session of the State Legislature an appropriation was made for the improvement of this river, and various enterprises are now in progress, which are intended to connect the Hudson with Long Island Sound, and the banks of the Harlem, by means of a line of small steamers, with the business sections of the City. An application was likewise made to the Legislature to convert the "High Bridge" into a highway from the City into Westchester. This measure did not meet with favor and was not adopted.

I have grouped these few facts of history, in connection with the "High Bridge" and the little modest tributary which fringes the northern margin of this City, in order to prepare the reader to receive with favor my proposal to span the Harlem with a Wire Suspension Bridge; which proposal I have desired to present so intelligibly that it will not only appear a feasible project, but a measure of high utility, of cheap and easy construction, and an ornament and honor to the City. I would hang this wire bridge immediately above the "High Bridge," some four or five feet above the coping stones of the parapets; and I would have it constructed with such artistic skill and taste as to form a harmonious capital to the existing structure beneath.

The "High Bridge" is an honorable work of art, of incalculable value to the City, and too vitally important to be put at hazard by an appropriation to any subordinate purpose. This Bridge is now used by visitors, who cross and recross its unfinished foot-way; and for this purpose, and for the use of pedestrians generally, it should be appropriately finished; while the wire bridge above it should form a graceful, airy roof and awning, with ample "room and verge enough" for two carriage tracks of generous width.

I am not an artist, nor am I presumptuous enough to present a plan in detail for the structure, the outlines of which I have only desired to suggest; but give me a little more room to add, that I do not propose to connect the two structures, so as to throw any portion of the sustaining force upon the "High Bridge," and yet, so to connect them with braces of iron, running in sliding grooves, that the present structure will give firmness and steadiness to the lighter fabric above. In the construction of this wire bridge, the "High Bridge" would form the base of operations, and furnish the scaffolding, two important items in the expense and difficulty of the undertaking. An anonymous correspondent cannot hope to arrest for a moment the intensely-absorbed public mind of New-York; and he who presumes to write for the public, may wisely venture further, and raise the visor which conceals his person, and claim from those to whom his name is known, whatever attention that name, however humble, can draw to the consideration of his opinions and his subject.

HENRY N. ELLIOTT.

The [illegible] State [illegible] Association.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lockport, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The first hour of this morning's session was [illegible] away in quibbling about points of order and the expediency of striking out a trifling clause in the minutes of yesterday. This important point having been settled to the satisfaction of the majority, a song was sung by the quartette, and the Association proceeded to hear the reports of various committees. These having been disposed of, some resolutions, limiting the time of the speakers, were passed. And it was time for them, unless the Association is intended as a school for the practice of parliamentary rules. The expediency of the prize system—the amendment of the School laws—the feasibility of compulsory education—the justice of paying teachers according to their capacity, instead of their sex—all have been brought up, in turn, and laid on the table for want of time; but time enough has been found to spend some hours in settling the dinner hour, making flattering speeches, and sparring about trifles generally.

An elaborate discussion upon the elaborate subject of the effect of high intellectual culture upon the respectability and efficiency of manual labor, resulted in proving to the satisfaction of the meeting that thought and labor were very fitting companions, ennobling each other; and that one could be a nobleman as well at the plough or anvil as at the bar or in the pulpit. The Hon. V. M. Rice thought that our whole system of education was radically wrong. When things were as they should be, every boy would go to school one half the day, and engage in some useful occupation during the other. "And the girls, too," added Miss Anthony. The discussion, which consumed the whole morning, drew forth a great variety of personal narratives, very interesting, doubtless, to the speakers themselves, but entirely foreign to the point in question. The real question discussed was the Dignity of Labor.

The unfortunate report on prizes was brought up again, just before the close of the session, and discussed with considerable earnestness. The Chairman of the Committee had thrown down the gauntlet, saying that he shot to kill, and as the sentiment of the meeting was pretty equally divided on the subject, there was a large number present who were not at all willing to be killed by him. The resolution was finally sent back to the table, and the Association adjourned, to meet again in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, which was received with tumultuous cheers. The Committee appointed last year to memorialize the Legislature for a special act of incorporation, reported that they had failed to secure the desired object, whereupon it was resolved that steps should be taken to secure an act of incorporation under the general law. The election of officers for the ensuing years came next in order. Oliver Avey, of Buffalo, was elected President; E. S. Adams, of Brooklyn, J. W. Barker, of Niagara Falls, W. A. Welch, of Catskill, and C. H. Dann, of Palmyra, Vice-Presidents; James Cruikshank, of Albany, Corresponding Secretary; L. H. Cheney, of Onondaga, and James [illegible], of Lockport, Recording Secretaries; and Charles H. Anthony, of Albany, Treasurer.

Miss Anthony offered resolutions, declaring that economy, as well as the best interests, demanded that the sexes should be educated together; that the girls in our public schools be not only *allowed*, but required, to practice declamation and discussion, precisely the same as the boys now are. And that justice and economy demand the abolition of colored schools. These resolutions, by common consent, were laid upon the table.

The thanks of the Association were then tendered to the citizens of Lockport for their courtesy, after which H. L. Stuart addressed the meeting. Mr. Stuart thought that there must be something wrong somewhere in our Academies and Colleges, for it was a well-known fact that our greatest triumphs of mechanical skill came not from our savans, but from our scientific, practical men. The idea of the Transatlantic Telegraph, the report of the glorious consummation of which had just caused their hearts to thrill, had sprung from the brain of a mechanic instead of a scholar. One reason was that a great part of our education was in the hands of our text-book makers. Children were taught very much from books and very little from facts. In the City of New-York, whose schools he knew better than those of any other locality, the system of education began nowhere, aimed nowhere, and scattered generally. There were but very few teachers that could be called individuals. He thought that children should be taught very much by things in the primary schools. And in the higher ones, language, instead of mathematics, should be the medium of culture. He would have them learn practical arithmetic, book-keeping, and the principles of mechanical science thoroughly and effectively, together with domestic economy and philosophy—in short, all that pertained to common things and common life. This Association should be the organ to correct the defects of the school system, but they could only hope to do it by union, professional sympathy, and concentration of strength. And they must not exclude the women. Woman was the natural teacher, and should be educated to think for herself, not to be the organ of somebody else. On motion of Mr. Lanbury, the thanks of the Association were voted Mr. S. for his address.

Resolutions providing for Committees to prepare reports on the subjects of physical education, the standard of qualifications for teachers, debates and discussions of the sexes together in the same school, and the system of phonetics for the next Convention, were then adopted. After which the Association adjourned.

In the evening the teachers met again in the hall, informally and sociably. Speeches were made and songs sung, and the teachers chatted without fear of Parliamentary usages until 9 o'clock, when the Convention adjourned to meet again at Poughkeepsie on the first Tuesday of next August.

To-morrow, an excursion to the "Falls" is proposed, and those who are so fortunate as never to have seen them are wild with excitement. The teachers of Niagara Falls have made preparations for their reception, and everything promises a royal time.

Gaming at Baden-Baden.

A correspondent at Baden-Baden sends us, says *Galignani*, the intelligence that two players at the gaming-tables of that place won so much money two days back from "the bank" that the latter was obliged to give up play for the night. This is a rare occurrence, although it does occasionally take place. But what is curious on such occasions is the promptness of the spectators to lavish their admiration on the good luck of the fortunate players, apparently altogether forgetful of the melancholy fact that for one case of gain there are fifty of loss; else how could the various gaming-establishments throughout Germany realise such large fortunes? Reminding our readers of the dangers of "trying their luck," as it is termed, at such places, we lay before them our correspondent's letter dated the 14th:

"The weather has been of late most unpropitious here, and out-of-door amusements have been rendered quite impossible by the rain and wind. The crowd of visitors have consequently been obliged to take refuge in the play-rooms, and amuse themselves by either watching the eager worshippers of the goddess Fortune, or risking their own money on the green table. The day before yesterday was a [illegible] for the proprietors of the gaming-room, as an Austrian officer won at *rouge-et-noir* 120,000fr., and a Brazilian 71,000fr. At the same time several minor players won 47,000fr., the vein being in every instance against 'the bank.' In the end, the loss of the tables amounted to 280,000fr., and at ten o'clock the play ceased, in place of continuing as usual to midnight, the bank having [illegible], but [illegible] broken. Yesterday the Austrian, before returning to the combat, sent off to Vienna, to be out of harm's way, a sum of 100,000fr., and the Brazilian abandoned the field altogether, leaving for Frankfort. The Austrian resumed play, and after a variety of changes won 45,000fr. more at *rouge-et-noir*, but lost 25,000fr. of it afterwards at *roulette*. He played again after dinner at the same game, and recovered what he had lost. I need not say that this player is for the moment the lion of the place."

While speaking of gambling matters, we may mention a circumstance which has reached us from another source:

"At one of the gaming establishments in Germany, Baron de K—— had lost large sums at play, when, one morning, on opening his secretary, he found that a sum of 40,000 florins had been abstracted from it, and what made the matter worse, was that the thief was an old servant, named Franz, who, from his long services, was treated as one of the family. The man had disappeared. Some time had elapsed after the discovery, and the young Baron had begun to be somewhat reconciled to his loss, when he one day met the servant walking along composedly in the street. 'You rascal!' exclaimed the Baron, going up to the offender; but a knowing smile from Franz somewhat surprised him. Questions and explanations followed, and the result was the delivery to the Baron of a [illegible]

The Dramatic College.

[illegible]

On Saturday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Princess' Theatre, for the purpose of establishing an asylum for aged and infirm actors and actresses. A gentleman, whose name is mentioned below, had offered to grant five acres of land as the site of such an institution, and a Provisional Committee was at once formed with the view of effecting the object. It was at their instigation that the present meeting was convened.

Mr. Charles Kean, who had given the use of his theatre to the Committee, occupied the chair. He was surrounded by most of the leading actors of the day, including Mr. Benjamin Webster, of the Adelphi, (Chairman of the Committee,) Mr. Phelps, Mr. Harley, Mr. Nelson Lee, Mr. Robson, Mr. Barney Williams, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cullenford, Mr. A. Wigan, Mr. Kinloch, Mr. T. P. Cooke, Mr. William Cooke, Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. R. Roxby, Mr. Swanborough, Mr. John Cooper, and others. Besides the members of the theatrical profession who supported the chair, we observed on the stage many literary, artistic and dramatic celebrities, amongst whom were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. W. B. Bell, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. [illegible], R. A., Mr. Augustus Egg, Mr. David Roberts, R. A., Mr. T. Creswick, R. A., Mr. [illegible], R. A., and Mr. Thomas Grieve.

The body of the theatre was filled with a highly respectable auditory. The dress circle and upper tier of boxes were occupied by ladies.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that a kind and benevolent gentleman, Mr. Henry Dodd, possessing landed property in Berkshire, had volunteered to give five freehold acres for the purpose of building charitable houses for the reception of aged and worn out brothers and sisters of the stage. In addition to this liberal gift, he (Mr. Kean) was permitted to state that this benevolent gentleman had promised to contribute 100 guineas towards the erection of those houses. [Cheers.] Assuredly they must all feel that, in this instance, wealth had been bestowed on one who truly understood the value of the blessing which heaven had vouchsafed him, his desire being to do good to his fellow-creatures, by supplying the wants of the indigent and to open a refuge for the aged and the destitute. Under these circumstances, it was their duty to strain every nerve to assist those who had engaged themselves in this noble and charitable undertaking, and he could not but feel that, as a professional body, they should be highly culpable were they to neglect in any degree to render their assistance in carrying out the intentions of those benevolent gentlemen. [Hear, hear.] He would not longer detain them at the present moment, but would call upon the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Cullenford, to read the report of the Provisional Committee. [Cheers.]

Mr. Cullenford then read a report, of which the following is an abstract:

The immediate object was to procure sufficient funds to erect twenty buildings, ten for actors and ten for actresses. The next purpose will be to provide annuities for the occupants. At a subsequent period it may be hoped to add an educational design for the children of members of the dramatic profession; but at present the committee desire to give their whole attention to the single purpose of providing dwellings, not doubting that everything else which may be required will be provided for. They now recommend: that the acceptance by the committee of the five acres of land from the grantor be confirmed by this meeting; that four trustees be appointed to receive a conveyance; that the title of the institution be "The Dramatic College;" that bankers be appointed; that a subscription for carrying into effect the objects contemplated be now commenced, and that gentlemen be appointed to act as stewards, in making a collection; that the proceedings of the provisional committee be approved, and that the said committee, with power to add to its number, be continued in office till the next annual general meeting; that when, in the opinion of the committee, sufficient funds have been obtained, plans and estimates for the proposed buildings be procured; that at a special general meeting the provisional committee do present a report of their opinion as to the regulations necessary for the future management of the college; the committee have reason to believe that the first two dwellings will be erected by the Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatrical Funds.

Mr. Kean then resumed his address, observing that the proceedings of this meeting having thus far advanced, it became his duty to address a few words to the meeting on behalf of the object they had in view. First, however, in the name of the Committee, he wished to thank them for the honor they had conferred upon them by their presence here, and for the kind attention they had bestowed. This was a matter of serious import to the Stage, and one which, if successfully carried out, would afford solace to those who without such help as was now to be afforded would have nothing to look to during the barren and desolate Winter which awaited the remnant of their days. It might appear strange that no charitable institution of the kind now proposed had as yet been established for the reception of aged and worn-out members of the dramatic art. Every other occupation in life could point to some such asylum for decayed associates, but for the actor there was at present no roof provided to shield his grey hairs—no haven of repose towards which he could direct his tottering steps. [Hear, hear.] He would not presume to put forward a claim that which must spring from their own sympathies; but he hoped he should be excused for saying, as an actor himself, that England was under a great obligation to actors. He did not refer to the long list of distinguished performers whose great talents delighted our ancestors, and many of whom had won for themselves monuments amongst the most illustrious of their countrymen in Westminster Abbey. But he wished to remind them of two important national legacies—the legacy of deed and the legacy of mind. The noble institution of Dulwich College was erected and endowed by the sole and undivided charity of one of the most honorable and respected men that ever passed through life, Edward Alleyn, the actor. And what pride must they, as a professional body, feel that the brightest literature of their country—that the works of the most comprehensive mind ever known amongst us—had been left to us by an actor. [Tremendous cheers.] That man, were it not for the stage—that mighty genius would never have found vent for his inspirations were it not for the stage. That man, whose name was the pride of England—that marvel of the world, whose fame was the envy of the foreigner while he bowed at his shrine—that man was an actor. [Loud cheers.] The merits of these two illustrious men should alone teach them to reflect on the greatness and goodness of which the stage was capable, and to cheer the hearts of those who passed their lives in the development of an art which, when properly fostered and protected, could not fail to be a source of national pride and utility. [Hear.] Every human undertaking must advance by progressive steps. They did not expect that this project was to spring up by magic, like Aladdin's palace, but that they (the public) would now sow the seed which might hereafter expand into a rich and goodly tree—that they would lay the foundation stone of a building which might rise to a great edifice. Let them hope that this meeting was the beginning of the end, and most of them now present might be spared to witness that which was now an infant scheme grow under their auspices into vigorous and enduring manhood. Mr. Kean then proceeded to show a touching picture of the actor in the decline of his days—his strength prostrated—old age [illegible]—no rest—no comfort—no joy as his earthly scene drew towards its close—and he continued by observing that it would be hard indeed if, when he cried for help, they denied him sympathy and assistance. No, in the true spirit of Christianity they would do unto others as they would they should do unto them. Let it be remembered that in this country the actor had no reliance but upon the public—his only hope was in the hearts of his audiences—his only pension was their voluntary gift. Theatres did not receive any subsidy from the government or the municipal authorities. To the public, therefore, he must look for support, as a preventive against the mental disquietude which was often engendered by the ordeal of privation and poverty, and the British public never did and never would refuse to do that which is just and liberal, in return for lives exhausted in their service. [Hear, hear.] Through their help the poorer brethren of the profession would now find a home for mind and body, where they might enjoy in comfort and repose the retrospect of by-gone days, and prepare in solemn resignation for that great change which awaited all mankind. [Hear, hear.] To those who were not endowed with large means he would say, in calling upon them for their aid, "Do not hesitate because your gift be trifling." As the widow's mite was acceptable, so would be their contributions. Let them recollect that the gift became the giver and the receiver. The hour would come when they would have to account for those gifts which Providence had bestowed upon them on earth. Let them indulge a hope that, at that solemn moment the Recording Angel, when he opened the book, would turn to the page on which it was written that they had helped the indigent and the destitute. [Applause.] He entreated them to remember the words of the Psalmist—"Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy; the Lord shall comfort him when he lieth sick upon his bed." He (Mr. Kean) would not [illegible] upon their time and patience [illegible] before he resumed his seat he begged to express a hope that they would pardon the enthusiasm of one who felt deeply the cause he endeavored to plead. Having already mentioned the benevolent intention of the donor of the land, and the report having spoken of the manner in which the Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatrical Funds were disposed to assist them, he knew he should be excused for stating that he had received a letter from Mr. Buckstone, the Treasurer of the General Theatrical Fund, to the effect that his fund was anxious to imitate the example of its elder sisters. [Cheers.] If the scheme should be so far encouraged as to enable them to carry it out satisfactorily they should commence with three of the houses at once; and he begged to take this opportunity of stating that it would afford him very sincere pleasure to hold himself responsible for the building of a fourth. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Charles Dickens came forward to propose the first resolution, which was as follows: "That the report of the Provisional Committee be adopted, and that this meeting joyfully accepts and gratefully acknowledges the gift of five acres of land referred to in the report." He said he thought he might venture to congratulate them beforehand on the pleasant circumstance that the movers and seconders of the resolution would have little to say in consequence of the comprehensiveness of the report and the statement of the Chairman. Many as the parts were in which Mr. Kean had distinguished himself on these boards, he had never distinguished himself more than on that day in the large grasp of an artist, the generous feeling of a man, and the grace of a gentleman. [Cheers.] The dramatic art was too frequently forgotten in the excitements of this work-a-day world. Actors had to change the silks and satins of the night for the hideous coats and waistcoats of the present day, in which those now on the stage had the honor to appear before the meeting; their career was in every respect a chequered one, so that they had nothing to do but to accept the goods the gods provide. He could not help recollecting that in a few hours from that time the stage on which they stood would be converted into the scene of a cruel bond; the quality of mercy would be beautifully stated to the Venetian Council by a learned young doctor from Padua. Now they were assembled to enter upon a bond, the execution whereof that meeting would witness, and which he trusted would be one of mercy for many years to come. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Dickens proceeded to draw a humorous contrast between the feelings which operated upon the hearts of those present and the passions which would govern the actors in the very different scene which was to be enacted on the same spot at night; the play to be performed being, as well known to the audience, "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. Creswick seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. T. P. Cooke proposed the second resolution: "That Chas. Kean, Esq., Benjamin Webster, Esq., Chas. Dickens, Esq., and W. M. Thackeray, Esq., be elected Trustees of the said College."

Mr. Harley seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Webster proposed the next resolution: "That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of carrying out the gift of the donor, and the intentions of the provisional Committee."

This was carried; a subscription made on the spot, after which the meeting adjourned.

ALBANY.

Meeting of the Judges—The Democratic Convention—Chances of the Party—The Canal Commissioners and Steam on the Canal, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The meeting here within the last twenty-four hours of the Judges of the various Districts to revise the rules of the Courts, of the Democratic State Committee, and the Central Railway Direction, has brought quite a number of "representative men" to town.

The meeting of Judges was, like everything else relating to our Judiciary, "under the Code," which requires the Rules to be revised every three years, I think. The meeting was not full, though numerous. Many of the ablest members of the Bench were in attendance. Several changes were made in the Rules. Some of them important both to lawyers and suitors. The new regulation that restricts lawyers to one hour speeches—or to speeches not exceeding an hour in duration—must prove a salutary reform, though it will doubtless bear hard on that class of windy gentlemen who have little or nothing to say, and take from two to five hours to say it. This rule, if rigidly applied, will do much to arrest that slopping style of oratory which at present, in many places, at least, distinguishes the bar; for it will tend to cause advocates to prepare themselves, to study what they shall say, and to say it compactly, clearly and consequently with far greater force than when they are permitted, as they generally are, to "go swashing about," now dealing in coarse personalities, and then in pretty much everything save what is pertinent to the case in hand.

The new rule which restricts examination and admission to the bar to once a year, except in the city of Albany, goes a good ways towards nullifying the provision of the Constitution—not a very good one it must be confessed—which declares that "any male citizen of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the Courts of this State." This restriction amounts to a pretty broad intimation on the part of the collective judicial wisdom of the State, that the present free system of "every man his own lawyer," is bad in practice. The rule seems to be designed as a corrective of the Constitution, which if it had meant that examinations and admissions should take place only once in each year, would have said so. The evident theory and interest of the instrument is quite the reverse. The discussions of the Judicial Convention were of considerable interest. A facetious gentleman remarked, however, that it was lamentable to think that not one of the many gentlemen of ability, eloquence and genius present would escape the doom which assailed them all; they were every one of them certain to be victims of a *new Constitution!*

You have seen that the Democrats have called their Convention for the 15th of September. The meeting of the Committee was quite full. Fernando Wood was present on the inside, and Dan. Sickles on the outside. It is presumed that thus a healthy balance was kept up. Learning wisdom from the experience of last year, the Committee directed that all questions of contested seats should be settled at home—a provision which Wood ineffectually resisted. There was tolerable harmony, however, and the Committee got through their labors in a brief space of time. As a matter of course, the matter of candidates was considerably talked over, which served to develop who, at the present moment, are the most prominent candidates. Judge Parker, of this city, has many friends; but it is generally conceded that his former failure has had a damaging effect. He is conceded likewise to be personally unpopular with the masses.

Judge Wm. F. Allen, of Oswego, is presented, with many strong points. As a man, his friends may safely claim him to be one of the very best, whether a candidate or not, while he is sound, moderate, and conservative in all his views. How he came to belong to that party has long been a wonder with all who know him, but I will remark, however, that he hardly knows how to be a party man, and has mixed but little in politics, preferring to gratify the real pride he has in a profession to which he is an ornament. When Judge Allen run last for the Supreme Bench in the Fifth District, he received all but about a dozen of the votes cast. His friends point to this fact as an evidence of his popularity. David L. Seymour, of Troy, and Ex-Governor Seymour, have their friends. Ex-Senator Kelly, of Dutchess, was at an early day presented with a prominence which he still maintains. But these are the most conspicuous at the present moment.

The best informed Democrats are vibrating between strong doubts and hopes touching the prospects of the party in this State. They confess that with them success depends on a number of contingencies, some of which are extremely remote. And then, again, the inharmonious condition of this party is too palpable to be disputed. Indeed, at no time since the reunion of the Hards and Softs, has there been many and so wide differences among them. It must be confessed, however, that they have strong incentives to harmony, to wit: A national Administration with its vast patronage; in other words, "the cohesive power of public plunder." Touching the Lecompton issue, there seems to be a pretty general disposition among Democrats to take care of themselves in this State, and to require of the Administration the indulgence of trying their best to gain a victory, even though the Administration is not indorsed quite as unequivocally as Mr. Buchanan could desire—on the grounds that a victory is better than any mere paper indorsement. Hence I conclude that Popular Sovereignty, as maintained by Mr. Douglas, will come very near being, if it is not plumply taken as sound doctrine by the ensuing Democratic Convention.

Canal Commissioners Ruggles, Sherrill and Jaycox, with Gov. King and several other gentlemen, left in the 11½ A. M. train to-day for Rochester, to participate in the experimental trip on the long level between that city and Lockport, which is to inaugurate the era of steam on the Erie Canal. Not since the opening of the Grand Erie Canal has there been an event so important as this. Concerning the probable result thereof, your correspondent will keep the readers of the Times advised. RODERICK.

The Inventor of the Electric Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, under the head of "Origin and Progress of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," I notice the allusion to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, as claiming to be the first inventor. Dr. Jackson was a passenger with Professor Morse and others, on board the packet-ship *Sully*, from Havre to New-York, as you say, in the Summer of 1837. On his leaving Paris, Dr. Jackson purchased the little galvanic battery, with its apparatus, still kept in his possession in Boston, which may in some future day become a *great* curiosity, as being the very first little magnetic instrument that has been the means of all the subsequent and wonderful events of the magnetic telegraph above and *below* land and sea. It must be well known to all the passengers on board the *Sully*. Many of them I hope may be still living, who can testify to the fact of seeing Dr. Jackson's experiments on the deck of the *Sully*, on the voyage above-named, who, in his usual open, frank manner, explained everything about it, and its uses for telegraphic communication. If Professor Morse had any such instrument on board the *Sully*, or that any one of the passengers saw him have one, or saw him operate on any other than that of Dr. Jackson's, let them say so. *It cannot be refuted.* I write as a *friend* of the Doctor's, and to his *just* and *rightful* claims as the first inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph. Dr. Jackson has not any knowledge of this communication; his own depositions on the subject have been before the public long since.

Respectfully yours,

T. M. MARSTON, No. 117 Front-street.

Naval Excursion to Madison, Conn.—Things in New-Haven.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

An invitation having been extended to the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of your City, to preach to-morrow at the pleasant village of Madison, the occasion has been improved by many Madisonians to revisit their native town. Yesterday a sailing vessel left New-York with a large party on board, headed by Col. Scranton, the founder of the town of *Scranton*, in the Lackawanna coal regions. Last night another party came up on the steamer *Traveler*. Mr. Cuyler went through to-day, escorted by a goodly number of young men from Market-street Church.

After the preaching services to-morrow there is to be a general Sabbath School gathering. The Rev. Dr. Badger, John G. North, of this City, and several others from abroad, will take part in the exercises. On Monday there is to be a grand sailing and fishing excursion from Madison. This is certainly a novel mode of combining spiritual and physical *hygiene*. The piscatory clergymen who head the excursion may fairly claim to be the successors of St. Peter.

The one topic of conversation here is the Telegraph Cable. The city is deserted by gownsmen since the College term closed. A large number of art-students visit the exhibition of paintings every day in the Alumni Hall. The exhibition will be kept open until the 14th. It contains a genuine Carlo Dolce, belonging to J. W. DeForest. Also, a superb marine piece by Stanfield. Church is represented by his fine picture of "The Plague of Darkness," and Cole by his exquisite "Catterskill Falls." There is said to be a veritable Guido (the "Mater Amabilis") in the collection. Amateurs in your City should not lose the opportunity to visit this rare display of both foreign and American art.

Yours, * *

The Mount Storms Rifle.

LANCASTER, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your interesting report of the trial of breech-loading arms at West Point, mention is made of the Mount Storms rifle. Will you, or some of your correspondents, please give me some information in relation to the arm—its peculiarity, where manufactured, where to be seen, purchased, &c., &c., and much oblige one of your subscribers. NIMROD.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Douglas and the Administration.

There is a clear breach between Senator Douglas and the Administration. The long war of words is culminating in fierce abuse on both sides. Mr. Douglas has got hold of the *Union's* article, reading him out of the Democratic Party; but, so far from feeling badly over it, utters a defiance. In a canvassing speech delivered at Paris, Ill., on the 31st ult., he belabored the "organ" in the following racy style:

I am aware that an attempt is being made by a combination of ambitious Presidential aspirants to instil into the minds of the people the idea that hereafter the doctrine is to be abandoned, that the constitutions of new States shall be submitted to the people for their approval before the admission of said States into the Union. The Washington *Union*, a newspaper printed in the city of Washington, is violent and abusive in its denunciation of this great recommendation of President Buchanan. In a late number of that paper the recommendation is quoted without connecting the name of the President with it, but attributing it to myself, in one of my late speeches, and it is then denounced as a deliberate act of the most ultra federalism. ["Sound them deep" and applause.] After quoting the recommendation in almost the precise words of Mr. Buchanan, and denouncing it as the rankest federalism that was ever preached, the *Union* proceeds to denounce the author of it as a traitor to the Democratic Party, who has not a drop of Democratic blood flowing in his veins. [Laughter and cheers.] But the editor is very cautious in charging the recommendation to Senator Douglas, of Illinois, knowing very well when he penned the article, that he quoted it from Mr. Buchanan's annual message. [Hurra for Douglas.]

Whilst the Washington *Union* professes to be the especial organ of the President of the United States and the Democratic Party, it is engaged in a conspiracy and is carrying out a scheme by which its managers hope to break down the Democratic Party by creating dissensions in our ranks, and thus secure the triumph of the Black Republican organization of this country. What do you suppose the object of the *Union* is? You have only to inquire who the owners and managers of that paper are and the truth will then be perfectly plain. The owner and proprietor of the paper is Cornelius Wendell, that same man who has become so notorious as a lobby agent, and the chief of the public plunderers who infest Washington and prey upon the Government. While he professes to be a Democrat, it is well known that in the 34th Congress he was elected printer of the House by a large Republican majority, [laughter, "a pretty Democrat,"] and having made hundreds of thousands of dollars in this office thus secured by Republican votes, he became a candidate last Winter before the present Congress for reelection, but there being a large Democratic majority in the House, he was ignominiously kicked out as might have been expected, and an honest Democrat elected in his place. Having made his fortune out of the office conferred upon him by the Republican Party, having thus been kicked out of it by the Democratic Party in Congress, he immediately took the money which he made under the Republican rule, bought the Washington *Union*, and pretended that it was the organ of the Democratic Party and he the embodiment of Democratic purity. ["Score him Judge," laughter and cheers.] He no sooner obtained possession of the paper than he appointed his hireling tools to write for it, denouncing in the bitterest terms every Democrat whom he could not seduce into his corrupt schemes. You may have noticed that for the last six months he has been slandering and villifying me in every number of his paper, and now, from day to day, he is urging the Democracy of Illinois to unite with the Republicans in sending a Republican to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Douglas, and a Republican delegation to the House in the places of Harris, Shaw, Morris and the rest of the Democratic members. ["They can't do it," &c.] And why does he want Republicans sent from this State instead of Democrats? Of course in order that there may be a Republican Congress, and that he may again be elected printer by Republican votes, knowing that he can never succeed under Democratic rule.

This man, Wendell, and his hirelings, whose whole object is to filch money from the public treasury by their lobby operations, are attempting to control the politics of Illinois with the view of securing the election of men who will act in harmony with them in their peculations to the exclusion of the Democratic party. Follow the lead of the Washington *Union*, and the corrupt gang who control it, and you will rend the Democratic party asunder, and not only break down those against whom its denunciations are hurled, but disgrace the Administration which it professes to support, whilst it covertly makes war upon the leading declarations and recommendations of the President and his Cabinet. I have never noticed the Washington *Union* before, *because I have had such loathing, such contempt, such disgust for the corruption that hangs around it, and the corrupt purposes for which its columns are used* by the men who rule and control it, that I did not wish to trust myself in an expression of my opinion in relation to it before an audience.

The object of the *Union* in assailing Mr. Buchanan and denouncing his recommendation, that hereafter the example of the Minnesota case, requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people shall be followed, is to be found in the fact that Wendell and his crew have not been able to make money enough out of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration, and have sold themselves to another political firm whom they intend to elevate to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the understanding being that Wendell is to be at the head of the lobby and chief of the plunderers. This plundering gang now have its agents in Illinois warring upon the Democracy and electioneering for Lincoln and the Republicans. I intend to fight the gang wherever I find it. [Cheers.] I intend to expose their treachery, their treason, and their infamy in their coalition with the Abolitionists everywhere. ["Good again," and cheers.] I intend to show them that the people of Illinois are not mere slaves; that they cannot be kicked, cuffed and instructed how they shall vote either by newspapers or corrupt publications from other States. [Great cheers.]

The *Union* of last Saturday returns to the attack, showing Douglas no mercy. This is the last anathema:

"A single dark spot rests upon the horizon. The factious course of Judge Douglas, in persisting in his warfare—not only upon the administration, but upon the great body of the Democratic Party of the Union—alone breaks the universal harmony that would otherwise pervade the party. The action of the Ohio Democracy offers a stern rebuke to the unpardonable course of Judge Douglas and his maddened followers. If he had followed the line of policy which his friends had been induced to believe he had marked out for himself on his return to Illinois—if, acquiescing in the action of his Party, he had buried his personal animosities, and been content to forego his unjust antipathies to the administration—if, in a word, he had done as the Ohio Democracy have done, he would to-day have found himself in a far more enviable position than the one he now unfortunately occupies. He has madly rushed upon his own ruin, and seeks in his fall to bring down the Democracy of Illinois with him into one common grave. If Mr. Douglas has heretofore believed that he could distract the harmony of the Democratic Party, and seriously affect its unity and integrity, he may well read in the proceedings of the Ohio Convention conclusive evidence of the falsity of his hopes."

By Authority.

The *Union*, in an article headed "The Administration a Unit," says:

"Those who suppose that differences exist between the President and members of the Cabinet, or between different Cabinet officers, on any question of local or general policy, in any city or town of the Union, are counting without their host. The efforts of oracular writers and newspapers to represent that such differences exist, and their grave threatenings of Cabinet officers with dismissal or with Presidential censure for this or that course of conduct pursued by them, are in the last degree shallow and ridiculous.

Those who feel an interest in the policy pursued by the members of the present Cabinet on any subject may rely with implicit confidence on the fact that it is a policy sanctioned and seconded by the President, and those who on any subject shall base their calculations upon a supposed difference of opinion and purpose between the President and his Cabinet officers, will be sure to be wofully disappointed in the end."

Colonel Forney on the Result of the Election in Kansas.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, says:

"While sycophantic Conventions, packed to order by reckless placemen or hungry expectants, are glorifying the English bribe as a sacred peace offering to Kansas, and making a test upon all Democrats, a voice comes from that down-trodden and distant Territory, *for the third time repudiating the insult sought to be affixed upon its intelligent people.* The English finality is finally rejected; the English bribe spurned with contempt; the Lecompton Constitution hurled into an ignominious grave, under the very law passed by those who attempted its resurrection. After a bitter struggle of more than a year under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, during which time solemn faith has been wickedly broken, honest public servants betrayed, lofty character debauched and lowered, corruption boldly introduced into Congress to stifle investigation, and to compel Representatives to become traitors or cowards, and failing in either, to go out of the Democratic Party branded as deserters and disorganizers—after this struggle, so memorable, and these scenes, so disgraceful, *the people of Kansas remain unbought and unseduced, and Kansas itself is still a Territory, though, two years ago, promised admission as a State by the candidate of the American Democracy, whenever a majority of her people demanded it.* The last bait, falsely called a measure of peace, and arrogantly made a test of party faith, is indignantly spurned, and the authors of the most stupendous desertion of principle again, and for a third time, overwhelmingly rebuked. It is significant to see the arts and efforts of the dispensers of office so repeatedly discarded."

An Indignant Democrat in Indiana.

The Buchanan Democracy of the Second District of Indiana have renominated Wm. H. English for Congress, but not without a struggle. In the Convention, Mr. Sherrod, who had sought the nomination, withdrew his name at the start, saying:

"I am under the *necessity* of withdrawing my name as a candidate for the nomination, as I have discovered that this Convention is *packed*—that men have been drummed up from every quarter for the purpose of defeating me—and that my friends have been *hired* to stay at home. I would not for a moment hesitate to abide by a fair expression of the will of the Democratic Party, but there is no chance for any such fair expression here. I have been abused, villified, and lied upon, and now this Convention is packed in the most outrageous manner to defeat me. I cannot express the deep disgust and contempt I feel at the conduct of certain men here who pretend to be Democrats. They are a curse to the Party, and always will be unless they are put down. They may now defeat me by foul and underhand means, but I will meet them at Phillippi."

Personal Gossip.

Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, much to the regret of the friends of Education, declines the office of Regent of the University of this State, conferred upon him last Winter. The following is his letter of resignation:

PARIS, July 9, 1858.

To JOHN BIGELOW, Esq.—*My Dear Sir*: I learn through the newspapers that I have been elected, by the New-York Legislature, a Regent of the University. I will not affect to undervalue the favorable opinion of so respectable a public body, manifested in so spontaneous a manner, without the least solicitation on the part of my friends, and I beg that this letter may be used as an expression of my best thanks.

There are, however, many motives which make it necessary for me to decline the appointment, and among them are my absence from the country, the inconvenience of combining the duties of the place with the pursuits in which I am engaged when at home, and my aversion to any form of public life, now, by long habit, made, I fear, invincible. I therefore desire, by this letter, to return the appointment to the kind hands which have sought to confer it upon me, confident that some worthier person will easily be found, who will bring the necessary alacrity to the performance of its duties.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

W. C. BRYANT.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, not content with firing a whole column at Mr. F. P. Blair, Sen., and Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., publishes a supplementary card in the Washington *Union*, on the same general topic of Col. Benton and Mr. Buchanan *vs.* the Blairs. In this last note Mr. Jones pitches a hot shot into the junior Blair. He says:

"A copy of the 'Missouri Democrat' of August 2 has come to my hands, containing what purports to be remarks made at a public meeting on the Saturday evening previous, by your representative in Congress, F. P. Blair, junior. In those remarks your representative was pleased to mention my name, and to assure his hearers and the public that it was "*not his* (Blair's) *province to take this man* (the undersigned) *by the throat.*" For once, citizens of St. Louis, your representative was entirely right. Whatever his mission or business on earth may be, *that* is certainly no part of it. The man who, on his own showing, is convicted of the most shocking description of falsehood that can be imagined—a falsehood on the dying and the dead—and with every possible aggravation to increase its turpitude and depravity; and who, in a vain endeavor to shield himself, has not hesitated to bring his father to the same shameful conviction—that man can very well assure you (though the assurance is a work of supererogation) that it is no part of his "province" to attempt his dastard hand on me. Respectfully,

WM. CAREY JONES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

One Horatio Hubbell, who was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1818, and has lately been created a Brigadier-General of the Militia in Pennsylvania, has written a letter denouncing his Alma Mater. Yale has at least one ungrateful son—benign mother as she is. The Brigadier talks in this undutiful fashion: "It is true that I was graduated at Yale, but I deny that I was ever educated there; and I solemnly protest that I cannot trace a single idea or habit that has ever been of use to me in the affairs of life to its instruction. The fault may have been in the pupil or the pedagogue, or both."

The Richmond *Enquirer* rejoices that Daniel S. Dickinson "is employing all the resources of his influence and action to harmonize and consolidate the Democratic forces of his State, preparatory to the approaching struggle with Black Republicanism. This is just what we expected from the man."

The admirers of Prof. Agassiz, in Boston, propose the erection of a Summer residence for him, near that city, to be called "Agassiz Lodge."

Gazzaniga and Brignoli are at the Ocean House, Newport, and Lord Ribblesdale is at the Bellevue.

The Hon. John P. Stockton, the newly-appointed Minister Resident at Rome, will sail from this port on the 21st inst.

Mr. F. S. Jewett, the celebrated marine painter, has returned to his home in Hartford, after a year spent in study abroad.

The University of Vermont, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Joseph H. Myers, of Plainfield, N. J.

Chief Justice Duer died yesterday morning at the house of his son on Staten Island.

Mayor's Office.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Board on Saturday, Mr. Corlies, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, made a report and submitted a plan for the erection of a pier and sheds at Quarantine; also, for a series of warehouses two stories high, with a railway running from the end of the pier. The expense will be $29,000, of which $12,000 will be for the buildings and $17,000 for the pier.

Owing to the lateness of the season the plan was not adopted at present.

Several vessels applied for admission to come up but were not allowed.

The *Silas Holmes* was allowed to put her cotton on deck.

The schooner *Fanny* was allowed to come to the City on Wednesday next.

The ship *Competitor*, with Coolies, from China to Havana, arrived here in ballast, applied for leave to come up but was denied.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Aug. 7.

Before Judges Bosworth, Hoffman and Pierrepont.

Theo. E. Stillman vs. the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—New trial granted, unless parties consent to modify judgment as to $4,300.

Wm. H. Adams vs. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George St. John vs. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Aug. 7.

Before Judge Hilton.

Gillies vs. Crawford.—Proceedings stayed until motion for leave to appeal can be heard at General Term.

Barry vs. Stouvenel.—Case settled.

Woodward vs. Geo. C. Genet.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Schaber vs. Brown.—Case settled.

C. Ward vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company.—Motion to strike out part of answer denied. Costs to abide the event.

Ganion vs. Putman.—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied.

Aetchoffe vs. Wolfe.—Case settled.

THE QUESTION OF STOPPING THE STEAM ON HARLEM RAILROAD AT FORTY-SECOND STREET UNSETTLED.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, &c.—In this case the Harlem Company have appealed from the decision of Judge Hilton, dissolving the injunction to prevent the defendants from intermeddling with the plaintiff's locomotives in their use of steam below Forty-second-street, through the Murray Hill tunnel, to the General Term of this Court, which appeal is to be there argued before the three Judges.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

On Saturday, contrary to the usual custom, much business was done in this Court. The Recorder sat till a late hour, that he might get through the great pressure of public business which devolves upon him. Although scarcely recovering from a severe illness, he has, during the sitting of the Court this term, tried more cases than any Judge that ever preceded him in the same space of time.

George Baltimore and William Sinclair were tried for burglary and convicted. They were each sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Daniel Carmady, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Two negroes, one named Francis, the other Leonard de Vesey, *alias* Charles Fay, and a white lad, named Thomas McGuire, *alias* Early, were tried for a burglary on the premises No. 78 Tenth-street, in April last. They were notorious criminals, especially the negroes, who are well acquainted with the State Prison. Upon their conviction by the jury, the Recorder judiciously imposed heavy sentences upon them—sentences which were the more proper, inasmuch as upon their arrest, they made an assault upon the officers, and fired several shots at them, none of which, fortunately, took effect. De Vesey was sentenced to fifteen years, and Francis to twelve years, in the State Prison. Early, who was quite a youth, though an old hand at crime, had one more chance given him, but at a distant date. The Recorder sent him for ten years to the Penitentiary. A sentence to the Penitentiary does not deprive a prisoner of the rights of citizenship, as the State Prison does, and hence the leniency. When the verdict was rendered, there was a little scene in Court. A colored woman cried out, "Oh, Jesus," and, on being brought before the Recorder, explained that out of the fullness of her heart her mouth had spoken. She was cautioned not to repeat the offence, and an intimation to the same effect was also given to other parties, under a penalty of six months' imprisonment.

Frank Doyle pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Abram Egbert was sent to the same institution for six months for an attempt at grand larceny.

Charles Meehan was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months for an assault upon his wife. There were some mitigating circumstances in his case. His wife was frightfully intemperate and aggravating, and, after his assault, died of *delirium tremens*.

Charles Williams was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for an attempt to commit robbery.

To-day David Wemyss Jobson, "the Queen's Dentist," will probably be tried for a libel on Mr. Stephen Allen, Dentist, (not to her Majesty,) in Bond-street. There are prospects of a good time, in this trial, for excitement seekers.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKillop & Wood, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the Times. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

Newton, Jasper County.—Very little over half crop of wheat harvested. Oats an entire failure. Owing to rain, less corn was planted than usual. Present prospects favorable.

INDIANA.

Petersburg, Pike County.—About two-thirds of a crop of wheat and corn. No oats, comparatively speaking.

Brookville, Franklin County.—Wheat all gathered without injury. Corn promises well on the bottom lands—but must be short on the uplands. Oats, pretty general failure.

Versailles, Ripley County.—Wheat is about one-third short of the average crop. Oats nearly a failure. Corn scarcely average.

Danville, Hendricks County.—Wheat is about an average in quantity, but inferior in quality. According to present indications, corn will exceed the average very little. Oats three-fourths destroyed by rust.

OHIO.

Felicity, Clermont County.—Wheat is injured by rust. Corn looks very well. Oats very poor, not more than half a crop. Tobacco looks well.

Findlay, Hancock County.—Wheat, an average crop in quantity, but inferior in quality. We do not anticipate more than half a crop of corn. Barley and rye are good. Oats very poor.

MISSISSIPPI.

Kosciusko, Attala County.—The principal products are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas, &c. The prospects now are very flattering for all, with the exception of oats, which were almost *entirely* cut off by the rust.

KENTUCKY.

From this State advices are to the following effect: The prospects for corn are very flattering. Wheat and oats have been much injured by rain and rust. Wheat is not so good in quantity or quality as last year—less than average yield. Hemp is about an average. Tobacco doing well.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	30	10	—
Flour, bbls	7,466	2,412	1,105
Wheat, bushels	37,612	—	1,612
Corn, bushels	34,210	—	5,500
Oats, bushels	10,000	—	—
Feed, bags	—	1,105	—
Provisions, pkgs	233	210	128
Whisky, bbls	752	100	—

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at uniform rates: $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,340 bbls., including 774 bbls. Pots, and 566 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 40 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $32@$33, closing at $33 ℘ ton; inspected in July, 334 hhds. In Baltimore, during the week, sales transpired of 400 bags No. 2 Quercitron Bark at $19 50; 300 bags and 30 tons No. 1 do. at $32.

COFFEE—The announcement of an auction sale of 3,600 bags Rio, ℘ *J. H. Adams*, for Tuesday next, has the effect of restricting business. Prices exhibit no important change. Sales 100 bags Java at 15c.; small lots of Maracaibo at 12c.@12¼c.; small lots of Rio at 10⅞c.@11c.; and 50 bags St. Domingo at 9⅝c. ℘ lb., usual terms. We quote: Rio, ordinary to prime, at 9⅝c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13; Laguayra, 11c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¾c.; all four months; Java, 15c.@16c., six months; and St. Domingo 9¾c., cash, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive, at previous quotations. Sales 400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Fair	13⅝	14	14¼	14¼

EARTHENWARE—Increased receipts, and good inquiry, mainly from the South, at uniform prices form the noticeable features of the week's business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty brisk and prices are gradually advancing for State and Western Flour, especially such lots as are reliably branded. Sales 14,500 bbls., including Rejected Superfine State at $3 60@$4; do. extra do. at $4 15@4 35, and the following standard brands at our quotations:

Superfine State	$4 25	@	$4 35
Extra State	4 60	@	4 75
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 30	@	4 45
Superfine Ohio	4 40	@	4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55	@	4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@	6 00
Extra Ohio	5 10	@	6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 75	@	4 90
Extra Genesee	5 30	@	6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	7 25

Canadian continues in demand at strengthening rates; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at from $4 60@$5 50 for low to choice extra ℘ bbl. Southern is steadily improving in demand and value. Sales 2,500 bbls., at $5 05@$5 25 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 30@$7 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for at firmer rates especially for sound lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, including good to strictly prime white Canadian at $1 20@$1 24; unsound to strictly prime white Western at $1 05@$1 25; fair red Western (Winter) at $1 12; Milwaukee Club, part good to choice sound at $1@$1 03; unsound Chicago Spring at 80c. (sales were also effected at 86c., but, as we have been informed, subsequently cancelled), and very good new red Southern, at $1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair request at uniform prices. Sales [illegible] bushels at 68c.@70c. for badly damaged, [illegible] @ 80c. for unsound do.; [illegible] for sound do.; [illegible] $1 for Jersey Yellow; and [illegible] for yellow Southern in small parcels ℘ bushel. Rye was last sold at 83c. ℘ bushel. It is now inactive and nominal. Free sales of Barley to arrive [illegible] reported at private bargain. Oats are [illegible], and are steady; Western, 48c.@50c.; Canadian, [illegible] 48c.; State, 46@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, [illegible] @46c.; Southern, 34c.@42c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales for shipment, at [illegible] ℘ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, new hay was plenty and heavy, while old hay was scarce and in demand. The closing quotations were good old Timothy at 68c.@72c.; good new do. at [illegible] 55c.; inferior to good old clover at 40c.@50c., and inferior to good new do. at 30c.@40c. per 100 lbs. Straw 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, hay and straw ruled dull and heavy. Common hay $7@$9; prime baled Timothy do. $14@$15; Rye straw $10@$12; Oat and Wheat do. $8@$9 ℘ ton.

HEMP—Holders are asking full prices for American, but the demand is very moderate. In St. Louis during three days ending with August 5th, sales were made of 831 bales undressed American, at [illegible], and 127 bales dressed do. at $130 per ton. Market lightly supplied; prices advancing.

HIDES—Are in fair demand, at unaltered quotations.

HIDE CUTTINGS—Sales 100 bales Manila, [illegible], 6 months.

HOPS—Small sales were reported, at [illegible] ℘ lb.

IRON—Sales: 80 tons Scotch Pig, at [illegible] ℘ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales transpired of 1,000 tons American Pig Metal, which were disposed of at $23 ℘ ton, 6 months, for No. 1 anthracite, and $19 cash, for No. 3 foundry. A sale of Howard Charcoal Wheel Iron was made at [illegible], 6 months.

LEAD—Is in somewhat better demand, at unaltered quotations. Sales in Philadelphia, [illegible] Virginia, at 5¾c. ℘ lb., time and interest. Sales in St. Louis, three days preceding August 5, [illegible] pigs Galena, and 300 pigs Dubuque, on private terms.

LEATHER—The month just closed has been marked for the steady demand and [illegible] uniform prices. The extreme heavy sales of June had reduced our stock quite low. The month opened with a very light stock, composed mainly of middle and light weights, which has been [illegible], most of which still remains on hand. Good [illegible] from first-class hides, have not been [illegible] abundant, and often quite scarce. Our stock [illegible] during the month 60,000 sides—not so much as was expected, as our receipts have been fair, and this one of our dullest months of the year. The sales of the month have been 180,000 sides. We have had some inquiry from the East this week, and [illegible] our receipts. For prime qualities prices are [illegible] some cases a common article has been sold 1c. ℘ lb. lower. Good damaged is scarce, and prices firm. Oak tanned is unchanged. We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Oak light, Spanish, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for bending, 27c.@[illegible]; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 25c.@[illegible]; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres damaged all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres poor all weights, 13c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@28c.—on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and [illegible] for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues [illegible] strengthening prices. New-Orleans, [illegible]; 37c.@[illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, [illegible]; Cuba, 28c.@31c., ℘ gallon, usual [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans, at 38c., and [illegible] hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c. ℘ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were procured at 44c.@44½c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, the [illegible] sales embracing 1,470 bbls. at [illegible] for Mess; [illegible] for Clear; [illegible]; $16 70@$16 75 for thin Mess; [illegible] Prime; $14 50 for Rump, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at uniform rates [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon [illegible] including dry Salted Middles [illegible], Smoked Middles at 9c.@9½c., [illegible] 11¼c. Smoked Hams, 11½c.@12c. Lard is [illegible] ble and firm: 350 bbls. changed hands, at 11c. @11¾c., for ordinary to Prime, ℘ lb. Beef is [illegible] mand at buoyant prices. Sales 250 bbls., at $12 [illegible] for repacked Western Mess; [illegible] $15 50 for extra do.; [illegible] ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef [illegible] Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. [illegible] to good State, and 17c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at [illegible] @8c. for common to prime, ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported [illegible] only small lots of middling to prime at [illegible] ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—A lively inquiry exists for Liverpool ground, and at steady rates.

SEEDS—All kinds are inactive in this market. Small lots of Clover have been sold at 8c.@9c., according to quality, ℘ lb. In Philadelphia, [illegible] prime Clover were sold [illegible] ℘ bushel of 64 lbs., and some from first hands at [illegible] ℘ bushel. New crop Timothy was beginning to arrive, and [illegible] commanding $2 25 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Goat, the market is quiet. The arrivals of Tampicos are not yet offered. Sales [illegible] bales Rio Hache, [illegible] each, cash. Deer skins [illegible] season [illegible] Autumn sales, consequently, [illegible] Our stock of all descriptions are quite light.

SOAP—Sales 300 boxes Castile, to arrive, at [illegible] ℘ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate [illegible] are very firm; sales include 120 hhds. Cuba at 7c.@8½c.; and 100 hhds. Porto Rico at [illegible] ℘ lb., usual terms. The stock of Sugars in Philadelphia Aug. 1, was 136 hhds. and 907 boxes first hands, and 1,000 hhds. in second hands, making a total of 1,136 hhds. and 907 boxes, against [illegible] first hands, Aug. 1, 1857, of [illegible] hhds. Cuba, [illegible] Island and Porto Rico [illegible].

TALLOW—[illegible]

TIN—Is in better request at strengthening prices: Banca, 32½c.@33c.; Straits, 30c.@32½c.; [illegible] ℘ lb.; Plates at $9 50 for ½ X, and [illegible] for I. C. Coke, Terne at $6 75@$7 for Charcoal, and [illegible] Coke, ℘ box.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 27½c. [illegible] at 28c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.; [illegible] bushels Grain, at 3½d.; [illegible] and 50 tons Fustic, at 12s. 6d. [illegible] Oil, at 35s. For other ports, [illegible] The latest charters, according [illegible] have been: ship [illegible] N. B., [illegible] £3 10s. [illegible] (James River) to Havre, 1,000 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] cisco or Benicia, 1,300 tons Coal, [illegible] *Tyson* and *Seaman's Bride* [illegible] tons, [illegible] to San Francisco, (to load in C. H. [illegible] Star Line,) at or about $13,000 [illegible] as and *Emigrant*, from New-Bedford [illegible] bbls. Whale Oil to Bremen, [illegible] *Commodore*, to Malaga, [illegible] bark, [illegible] to Porto [illegible] ses on deck, $375; a British brig [illegible] privilege two other ports in Porto Rico [illegible] $1,250; a bark from Havana to New-York [illegible] ℘ hhd.; a bark to Cienfuegos and back [illegible] tanzas and back, and one to St. Thomas [illegible] Prince, privilege Gonaives, and back [illegible] did not learn.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

HIDES—The demand has been steady during the month, without any speculative demand. Our receipts have been quite liberal, especially from Europe, from which quarter we have received nearly one-half of our imports. Prices for [illegible] scriptions of Hides have been quite [illegible] 1c. ℘ lb., but rallied again and remained firm. [illegible] Salted stock, of all descriptions, have been [illegible] ring the month, and the advance has been fully [illegible] lb. above the corresponding [illegible] Calcutta Stock—the liberal receipts from Europe have given us a good supply [illegible] maintained. Other descriptions [illegible] stock are firm, though not so active [illegible] Dry Hides [illegible] Transactions have not been large, owing to the firmness on the part of importers, [illegible] which dealers are not disposed to concede to. [illegible] vance of ½c. ℘ lb. has been paid for [illegible] prime Buenos Ayres on speculation. The [illegible] for the week have been moderate and [illegible] the sales [illegible] from foreign ports [illegible] as follows: [illegible] Maracaibo, ex *C. B. Scull*; [illegible] *Tilestone*; [illegible] Porto Cabello, ex [illegible] 4,068 Chagres, ex *Caroline*; [illegible] ex *H. Hallock*; [illegible] Buenos Ayres [illegible] ex *D. Heatley*; [illegible] St. Domingo, [illegible] 32 bales Calcutta Hides; [illegible] Total Coastwise [illegible] Total Foreign [illegible] wise, [illegible]. Imports for the month have been [illegible] 900 from foreign ports, and 300 bales [illegible] and Cow; [illegible] Coastwise. Total, [illegible] and 300 bales Hides. [illegible] The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides [illegible] (same time last year, [illegible]), [illegible] follows: 7,300 Dry Buenos Ayres [illegible] 5,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, [illegible] 44,700 Dry Orinoco, [illegible] Dry Savanilla [illegible] 6,300 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, [illegible] calona, 4,700 Dry Bahia, [illegible] Dry Minas, 1,500 Dry [illegible] go, 1,500 Dry [illegible] ares, [illegible] Vera Cruz, 1,500 Dry Tampico, [illegible] Dry and Dry Salted California, [illegible] Texas, Western, [illegible] Singapore Buffalo; [illegible] bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, [illegible] Dry Salted Buenos Ayres Hides.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—On Friday, the body of a dead infant, apparently about two months old, was found in [illegible] box in an old unoccupied building in Forty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The body was taken charge of by the Police, and the Coroner notified.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 3½ A. M. on Saturday, a fire was discovered [illegible] the [illegible] ter saloon of [illegible], No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue. The [illegible] was speedily extinguished. Damage trifling.

The New-York Times.

[illegible] MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—[illegible] a week; mailed, [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies [illegible] for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; [illegible] for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies [illegible] for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person [illegible] of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

[illegible] invariably in advance.

[illegible] addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WEST END; OR, THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BUMPOLOGY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—[illegible].

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE—[illegible]—[illegible] OF THE HAREM—TWO BUZZARDS—THE TWO [illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE—HAMLET—THE SCHOOLMASTER—[illegible].

BARNUM'S [illegible] MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD—[illegible].

[illegible]—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—GINGER BLUE—[illegible].

[illegible] P. M.—[illegible] MUSICAL FESTIVAL—[illegible]—BALLOON ASCENSION.

Ocean Steamers.

[illegible] leaves N. Y. for Southampton [illegible] Aug. [illegible]

[illegible] for Liverpool [illegible] Aug. 11

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] and Canadas [illegible] 3½ P. M.

[illegible] 6½ A. M.

[illegible] Railroad [illegible] 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

[illegible] Mail [illegible] 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

[illegible] Railroad [illegible] 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

[illegible] 3 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] success of the Atlantic Telegraph [illegible] now established beyond a peradventure. [illegible] communication with Trinity Bay was re-[illegible] Cape Breton on Saturday, and [illegible] the dispatches which we publish [illegible] in this morning's TIMES have been received. They convey the intelligence in a definite [illegible] of the successful landing of both ends of the [illegible] perfect working. The diary of Mr. [illegible], giving a daily history of the progress of the Niagara from the time of the splice [illegible] her arrival at Trinity Bay, will be [illegible] highly interesting. The preparations [illegible] before the line can be thrown open for [illegible] will probably occupy several days, and [illegible] is an evident readiness, and [illegible] on the part of business men to avail [illegible] of the advantages of this mode of communication with the other side. On inquiry at the [illegible] Telegraph office, No. 21 Wall-street, [illegible] we learned that there were quite a number of messages accumulated there awaiting an opportunity for transmission.

The general rejoicing over the success of the Atlantic Cable has sprung up to fever-heat since the announcement of the absolute reality of the [illegible]. We give further extracts from our exchanges, descriptive of the popular enthusiasm, [illegible] where the tidings first encountered [illegible].

We give the week's later news from Utah, in the [illegible] of our Special Correspondent, published this morning. The new mail arrangements are working with commendable celerity, our dates from Great Salt Lake City by this arrival being to the [illegible] July. The news is not hopeful [illegible] prospects. The temper of the [illegible] continues hostile, the old grudge against the Gentiles is but imperfectly covered by [illegible] armistice, and there is reason to [illegible] a fresh outbreak at any moment; the [illegible] of a new difficulty, previously hinted at, being rendered stronger by recent advices. [illegible] is reported to be in a cross and sullen humor; his followers refuse the commonest [illegible] to Gentile visitors; the Peace Commissioners have retired disgusted; and none of the Federal officials are regarded with favor except Governor CUMMING, whose course is singular. The Mormons were returning in a body to Salt Lake City, bringing their wives and children with them, and the place was resuming its wonted aspect. The letter of our correspondent gives some [illegible] information relative to the polygamic [illegible], and also confirms the report that the Mormons intend to make an earnest effort for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State.

The [illegible] steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway [illegible] 27th ult., arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night. A summary of her news was published on Saturday morning, as telegraphed from [illegible].

A telegram from St. Johns announces that the Arago, from Southampton for this port, passed Cape Race on Thursday. She is due here to-day. The [illegible] advices are only a few hours later than those brought by the *Prince Albert*, and telegraphed from Halifax. The principal features of her news have, therefore, been anticipated.

The [illegible] between Senator DOUGLAS and the Administration is growing fiercer. The article in the *Union*, reading DOUGLAS out of the Democratic Party, has provoked a bitter speech from the Senator in reply. In a canvassing address at Paris, Ill., he treated especially of this attack upon him, defied the power of the Administration, and denounced its iniquities. The *Union* of Saturday returns to the fight, and berates the "Little Giant" with a liberal supply of epithets.

The new Canadian Ministry was announced on Saturday morning, and, with the exception of Mr. GALT as [illegible] for the West, Mr. BEL[illegible] as Provincial Secretary, and Mr. SHERWOOD as Postmaster-General, it is constituted the same as [illegible] the late McDonald Administration.

The bark C. P. [illegible], of Harpswell, Me., which arrived at the lower anchorage yesterday, in 21 days from Cienfuegos, reports the death of her second officer, STEPHEN P. MORRELL, of [illegible], Me., on the 23d of June, while lying in that port. She also lost a hand after getting to sea. On the 1st inst. she spoke a Bremen ship, off Hatteras, which was in want of hands, all her crew, excepting three, being disabled by disease.

The ship *Sparkling Wave*, of Boston, which left this port in December last, and has been lying for a great part of the intervening time in Havana, arrived on Saturday, *via* Savannah. Thirteen persons (including two captains, four mates, a stewardess and five seamen) have died of yellow fever from among her officers and crew, since she left this port. The particulars are stated elsewhere.

FRANK LESLIE was rearrested, on Saturday, to answer charges of libel preferred against him by Aldermen TUOMEY and REED. The Aldermen feel aggrieved at some wood cuts and articles published in the last two numbers of his paper, and pronounce the same injurious to their fair fame and standing in the community. Mr. LESLIE gave bail to answer the charges at the Court of General Sessions. While the case was undergoing adjudication before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, Mr. [illegible], counsel for the Aldermen, became a good deal excited, and uttered some pretty harsh [illegible] against Mr. LESLIE. No actual breach of the peace, however, occurred, and no blood was spilt. The whole difficulty has grown out of the swill-milk investigation.

Recorder BARNARD presided in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday till a late hour, and tried a great number of cases. The details are given elsewhere. Three notable burglars received severe punishment—fifteen years', twelve years' and ten years' imprisonment respectively. It is expected that [illegible] will be tried to-day, for libel.

The General Markets, Saturday, exhibited increased firmness for Flour and Wheat. The demand for each was good. Corn was saleable and steady. Cotton, Coffee and Rice were inactive. Pork and Beef were in better request at strengthening rates. Sugars were moderately inquired for, at full quotations. Freights were much depressed, with 357 vessels of all classes in port.

THE [illegible] SYSTEM.—It is a very great misfortune for an individual, but doubly disastrous for a newspaper, when its past career has been so devious and doubtful that it is always forced to bring forward a witness to prove the truth of its assertions. Poor old [illegible] has been through Plum Gut so often that when he publishes a telegraphic communication he is obliged to produce an affidavit from an "operator" to certify that it is not bogus.

The *Herald* is very naturally riled because Mayor TIEMANN would not believe its dispatch about the landing of the Cable at Valencia. His Honor prudently declined to waste the [illegible] communication of news which might after all prove bogus.

A Telegraphic Jubilee.

The irrepressible outburst of enthusiastic joy in all parts of the country in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, indicates that the proper time has now arrived for a grand jubilee to celebrate the greatest triumph which this noblest of modern inventions can achieve. Whatever may be accomplished hereafter will be a matter-of-course. The great problem of ocean telegraphing has been solved. The disconnected and spontaneous demonstrations which are now taking place are not sufficient for the greatness of the occasion, which should be simultaneously celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic in a systematic manner. The proper time for this great popular demonstration would seem to be on the passing to and fro of the first message. The Atlantic Telegraph is felt to be one of those great achievements, "beyond the reaches of the soul." It gives excuse for such exultations as leaped to the lips of KEPLER when the glories of the spheral harmonies burst upon his vision, and he exclaimed, "Nothing holds me; I will indulge in my sacred fury. I will triumph over mankind by the honest confession that I have stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians to build up a tabernacle for my God far away from the confines of Egypt. The die is cast; the book is written, to be read now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well afford to wait a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer."

Of the significance of this event it is scarcely yet possible for us to grasp the whole scope. Immense as it is as a scientific and social triumph, it has also other bearings far-reaching and profound. In the motions of man's creative energy all is interchained by subtle links. The external acts on the internal, and the internal on the external. Bonds of closest connection bind the political and social life of an age to its prevalent intellectual conceptions. Periods of despotism have always had their correspondent in a lifeless and mechanical science; and the mighty movements of the past century, for freer solutions of political and social life, have been tallied by a new opening of the mind to the truths of nature, and by the sciences that have sprung from the new mode of vision. Magnetism, Electricity, Chemistry—the dead mechanical spell that had so long bound men's minds departing before the thought of the universe as a living, organic whole.

We accept this new divine boon as an audacious provoker to new realizations of human power and possibilities. This seizing of the magnetic currents of life that circulate through the globe may well be a sublime augury of a more real and vital connection of man with man and of humanity with nature. It is impossible the old national hostilities and exclusions can long withstand this bond of brotherhood. The old selfishness and slavery must depart before this new harbinger of liberty and love.

From some such source must the deep joy that seizes all minds at the thought of this unapproachable triumph spring. It is the thought that it has metaphysical roots and relations that makes it sublime—that this audacious scaling of the beetling heights and seizing of the Promethean fire is but the torch into deeper vistas of mental and moral life.

The creation of the science of Electro-Magnetism and its embodiment in the Telegraph, undoubtedly ranks foremost among that series of mighty discoveries that have gone to subjugate matter under the domain of mind. All tends to closer affinity of man and the planet. Piercing to the secret of Nature, man makes himself symmetrical with nature. Penetrating to the working of creative energies, he becomes himself a creator.

State Politics.

The friends of GERRIT SMITH have already held their Convention. On the 24th inst. the American Council (not Convention) will meet in Albany; the Republicans hold their State nominating Convention at Syracuse on the 8th, and the Democrats theirs on the 15th proximo.

The prospect of a union between the Republicans and the Americans is by no means flattering. Neither party appears anxious to bring it about; though it is conceded that without it the State must go Democratic now, and probably in 1860 also. This state of things is especially agreeable to the Democrats, and consoles them for the failure of the Gerrit Smith movement. Some weeks, however, remain before either the Republicans or Americans will take any irrevocable steps, and therefore there is still a possibility of uniting them upon a common ticket. A possibility, but scarcely a probability. There are evidently leading men in both these parties who prefer separate action and consequent defeat to union and its inevitable or apprehended consequences. The masses of both, it is true, feel differently, and earnestly desire to beat the Lecompton Democracy, but he is a green politician who does not know that the masses have very little to say about party arrangements, though of late years they are acquiring a troublesome habit of doing as they please at the polls.

The settlement of the Lecompton question by the rejection of the English bill, although what the Republicans desired, fought for and predicted, manifestly takes away an important portion of their capital. Kansas has been the bond of union between the Democratic and the Whig sections of the Republican Party, and its loss cannot but be felt. Indeed we notice that in advance of the Kansas election, the leading Republican paper in this State promulgated the platform "No more Slave States under any circumstances," as the single and vital creed of that party for the future.

It is plain to see that the Democrats are looking upon the present position of their opponents with gratification. And this feeling on their part is apparently well grounded. There must evidently be a change in the tactics of the opposition if the Democracy are to be beaten in November.

LATER FROM UTAH.—The news from Utah which we publish this morning, although a week later than previous advices, reports no change for the better in the condition of the Territory. The Mormons, so far from being satisfied with a quiet return to their homes, which they had again occupied in peace, continued to evince a determined hostility to Federal interference. With the exception of Governor CUMMING, whose close affiliation with the Mormon leaders was naturally regarded with suspicion by his colleagues, the treatment of the Federal officers and others who accompanied the army was inhospitable in the extreme, even [illegible] shelter being denied them. Our Special Correspondent writes that the effort to be made for the admission of Utah as a State of the Union will unquestionably be the next card of the leaders of the Mormons, and that upon the acceptance or rejection of this proposition will depend the future movement of the people. The great point at issue seems to be the legalization of the polygamic institution by a State law, and to this end the energies of BRIGHAM YOUNG appear to be now specially directed. The continuance of the existing peace is rendered very uncertain, in consequence of the peculiarly feverish state of the fanatical population of the Territory. The Peace Commissioners are on their way home. Their report will be looked for with interest.

The Jews and the Sisters-in-Law.

The House of Lords, it seems, has paired off with itself, as it were, by conceding one national demand of the people and refusing another at the same time. The Jews are to be permitted to enter the House of Commons, if they can get in, but a sister-in-law is not to be allowed to enter the house of her deceased sister, as her successor, however desirable and desired such an arrangement may be. The Asiatic mystery is solved, but the domestic one is not yet unriddled. But it is merely a question of time with the one, as it has been with the other, and a widower will not be prevented from espousing the sister of his departed wife forever, if he can get her consent, by the refusal of that of the House of Lords. We can see no reason why he should be, if the *belle sœur*, as the French call her, be indeed willing as well as beautiful; and many reasons why he should, if they be both one-minded on the subject. We admit that there is the very strongest reason why a man should not marry his mother-in-law—that domestic hob gobbler of the English fireside, if Mr. Punch is to believed—nor yet his sister-in-law while his first wife is living; and we hold that he would be justified in the most extreme measures of resistance to all attempts on their part to compel him to such a *marriage de convenance* against his will. But after the poor dear lady is fairly under the roots of the daisies, we cannot discern the sense of the objection that forbids her bereaved lord from seeking consolation where he can find it, even if it should be in the same family where he found her. These are the women amongst whom he must have been thrown the earliest after his calamity, next after his own sisters, and there a common grief might not unnaturally glide into a common affection.

If children are left behind, the mother's sister would seem the natural guardian of their infancy, and we can see no moral reason against such guardianship being made permanent by her marriage with the father. We do not give much weight to the arguments, which suppose that this permission would make marriages unhappy by making wives jealous of their sisters and sisters and husbands impatient to be rid of the tenant in occupancy from a desire of sisterly substitution. Laws are made on the hypothesis that those on whom they are to operate are of average humanity and morality. If persons of this sort would exist then, they exist now, and that because of their own want of principle and their ill-regulated passions, and there will be none the more should the canonical prohibition be repealed. It is curious that the strongest opposition to this change in matrimonial policy should come from the women, as if it were proposed to compel them to marry their brothers-in-law whether they would or no. One of these petitions, we remember, asked Parliament, in a commendable spirit of self-distrust, "to save them from themselves," as if it were all they could do now to keep from rushing into the arms of their dead sister's husbands, and needed the imperial omnipotence of Parliament to hold them back! But, we submit, that if the ladies are not equal to such an emergency as this, it is one from which a prudent Parliament will shrink from providing against.

The example of this country was quoted on both these questions—the Jews and the sisters-in-law—and, it seems to us, that our experience settles both questions, as far as their public policy is concerned. Jews are just as good as Christians in the contemplation of our laws, and no evil effect has ever flowed from their profession and exercise of their rights. So the sisters of a man's deceased wife are, everywhere in the United States, we believe, among the women whose consolatory smile he may solicit, if he wish to win it. And we have yet to hear of the first case of mischief that has arisen from this state of things. The Presbyterian Church, we think, has a testimony against such marriages, but its discipline has no sanction beyond exclusion from their communion table and their pulpit. The civil right of the parties to contract such alliances is perfect, and has always worked well, as far as our knowledge goes. In England, of course, this degree of affinity comes within the prohibited list, such marriages are invalid, and the children born of them bastardized. But that there is no ground in reason against them is to be seen in the fact that great numbers of such connections do exist there, without affecting the social position of the parties. The parties to such marriages, when wealthy, have generally gone to the Continent, and had the ceremony performed in countries where such unions were legal. But a recent decision has reversed the rule which has generally been supposed to apply to marriages—that they are good in every country, if good in the one where contracted—and declared all such marriages void, and the children born of them illegitimate. It may easily be conceived what cruel hardships must have accrued from this harsh application of a law having no foundation in nature nor in true policy.

Whenever the public mind of England is so made up on this point as to make it a Cabinet question, the House of Lords must give way upon it, as it has just done on that of the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament.

The action of the House of Lords in this matter is another significant evidence of the change which has gradually taken place in the political character of that body. It is no longer really an independent branch of the Legislature, which can put an unqualified veto on any measure it condemns. It can only act as a drag on the wheels of public policy—it can no longer block them entirely, as once it could. Ever since WILLIAM IV. consented, when he could no longer resist it, to create eighty new peers, of whom a list had been made out, in order to carry the Reform bill, and the Lords, by the advice of the Duke of WELLINGTON, permitted it to pass, to save themselves from being swamped, the House of Peers has hardly been a coordinate branch of the Legislature. Whatever the House of Commons is fully and deliberately resolved shall be done,—because it sees that such is the sovereign pleasure of the nation—the Lords [illegible] consent to, however reluctantly, or with how bad soever a grace. As the fountain of honor can overflow at any moment to any extent, their Lordships are obliged so to conduct themselves as not to provoke a cataclysm which shall drown them out. This was really the great practical gain of the revolution—for such it was—of 1832; for the reform of the House of Commons was by no means so important to subsequent progress as the reform of the House of Lords. All the great popular measures adopted since then, the West India Emancipation, the Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Free Trade policy generally, and so down to the Divorce Bill, and now the Jew bill, have met with the opposition of the Lords at the outset and have been delayed by it. But when the inevitable hour arrived, and the minister of the day made any of them a question of his political life and death, the Lords have had to yield and will ever have to, as the price of dignities and privileges. Fifty years ago their veto upon any measure was as absolute and unsurmountable as that of the Commons. Though still such in contemplation of law, in point of fact it now amounts only to a security for the most thorough examination and fullest discussion of any proposed change in public policy.

Railroad Management in the United States.

On Thursday the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad met at Albany, and declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., being the same amount paid in February and August for several years past. Before this was known in Wall-street on Thursday morning, Central shares sold at 83¼, sellers 60 days; and immediately afterwards at 85. Evidently a dividend was not looked for with any confidence at this time, and for the doubt there existed an excellent reason. It is well known that during the last year there has been a material falling off in the receipts of the Central, and it was therefore not unreasonable to apprehend that the August dividend would be passed. This course, however, did not commend itself to the courage of the Directors, and eight per cent. per annum continues to be paid to the stockholders, upon the entire capital of the Company.

How is the money obtained for the payment of this high interest? There is but one legitimate way—the profits of the business. Does the public believe this to be the source of the dividends? An answer may be found in the fact that the stock sells at a time when there is an unprecedented plethora of money seeking safe investment, at fifteen to seventeen per cent. below par. And it should be borne in mind that this show relates, not to a "pauper railroad," but to one which claims to be the most powerful and profitable in the Empire State. It is against such a corporation the charge is made, and widely believed, that its dividends are paid from borrowed money.

That railroads generally in the United States, viewed as an investment, have proved a failure, is admitted; and when it is considered that one thousand millions of dollars have been used in their construction, the fact is one of no ordinary importance. Naturally the question arises, how and why this disastrous result is presented?

We do not believe that any road judiciously located and honestly conducted, can prove a pecuniary loss. Doubtless, roads have been built where profit was impossible, owing to lack of available business. But these are the exceptions, while the rule is general, if not universal, that railways pay no dividends from legitimate sources. What, then, is the true cause of their unproductiveness?

There can be no hesitation in the mind of any intelligent observer on this subject. The misfortunes of railroad investment are attributable, in more than nine cases out of ten, to mismanagement, or, to call the thing by its right name, to dishonesty. It is notorious, proverbial, undeniable, that the directors systematically plunder the stockholders. Often indeed incompetency is added to unfaithfulness to complicate and enhance the evil. Look at the facts: A property worth tens of millions—for most railways deal in high figures—is placed in the unrestricted control of a dozen sharp Directors. The stockholders are numerous, scattered and defenceless. Many of them are women and children. Very few have the time, the skill or the power to protect themselves. The whole thing is a confidence game from beginning to end. The game is astutely played. If the Directors wish to buy stock, they know how to depress the market. If they desire to sell, the means of inflation are in their hands. Whenever private and personal ends of theirs are to be subserved, the interests intrusted to their keeping are remorselessly sacrificed. Selfishness binds them together. They uphold each other's plans, keep each other's secrets, and protect each other's reputation. Should any of their number, through a conscientious regard for old-fashioned honesty, object to the policy of his associates, he becomes a marked man, and his fate is sealed. Ways and means are found to compel his withdrawal, and, if he escapes with unblackened fame, he may count himself fortunate.

For a time, perhaps for many years, through those devices so well understood by the initiated, dividends may continue to be paid. But the crash and crisis eventually come. When the walls of the edifice begin to crack, the Directors are in position to see the danger first. They prudently stand from under, and leave the unsuspecting crowd to be overwhelmed by the ruin.

Incompetency and dishonesty constitute the bane of our Railroad system. Its whole management is essentially vicious and corrupt. A few large fish, having thousands of small ones in their power, as a matter of course devour them.

A CLOSE PREDICTION.—On the 27th of August, 1857, in commenting on the intelligence of the first break of the Telegraphic Cable, the TIMES expressed the belief that "within the compass of a year from that date the Cable would be successfully laid." The result has singularly fulfilled our prediction.

☞ The Vestrymen of Trinity have determined on celebrating the event of the first successful working of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable by ringing a merry peal on their set of bells for an hour after the transmission of the first message.

We would suggest that all the churches throughout the country should follow the example of Trinity; and also that at the same hour a general salute be fired throughout the Continent.

NO CABLE IN THE PULPIT.—Only the briefest reference was made in the churches yesterday to the news of the Cable's successful laying—in most of them it was not alluded to. The impression seemed to prevail with the clergy that their people had learned all the news from the newspapers, and that they were not called on to glorify the occasion, until the effects of it begin to tell upon our social condition.

[illegible]

From the Rochester Democrat and American, Aug. 7.

His Excellency, Governor KING, Canal Commissioners RUGGLES and JAYCOX, Mr. Secretary [illegible], General B. F. BRUCE, Ex-Commissioner [illegible], a large delegation from Buffalo, Acting Mayor [illegible] and many of our prominent citizens, took passage, yesterday morning, on the new canal steamer Sternberg, for Lockport.

The excursionists marched in procession from the Osburn House, where Governor KING had received hundreds of his fellow-citizens during the morning, to the grand Aqueduct, where they embarked. The *Sternberg* was decorated with the United States flag and a burgee, and had on a load of salt. Her decks were soon crowded with people, as were the towing-path and pavement of the Aqueduct.

As the Captain was about to cast off, three cheers were given to Governor KING, who stood conspicuously in the crowd of passengers, and the Governor responded in a brief speech, as follows:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: I know of no occasion which is more auspicious to the destinies of the City and State, and more gratifying to myself, than this, when we stand upon the first steam canal-boat which has ever, so far as I know, successfully navigated the Erie Canal. The success of these experiments shows that the enterprise is entirely practicable, as well as beneficent; *and it only remains for the great State of New-York to put its strength to the work, as she ought, and I believe will, enlarge and deepen the canal, and make it what it was intended to be.* Then you may put on the steam, and defy competition, from whatever source it may come. There is nothing more agreeable to me than to take my chance in this first adventure upon this steam canal boat, and to be a witness of its results; and if the event be, as I hope and believe it will, auspicious, then I say, God speed the Empire State—God preserve and prosper your great City. And if you do your duty, fellow-citizens, as I promise to do mine in this matter, we shall be certain to render this enterprise effective.

I desire to return my thanks to you for the kindness extended to me since my arrival in this beautiful city, for the hospitality shown me here, and for the opportunity to take several hundreds of you by the hand. This is my first visit to Rochester, and whatever may be our future circumstances, I desire for your health, prosperity and happiness.

The Governor's speech was received with loud cheers.

On concluding he introduced to the people Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Canal Commissioner of the Western Division. The Governor said he had put him into the office; he was an old friend, well acquainted with the canals, and with the duties imposed upon him.

Mr. RUGGLES came forward and was greeted with loud cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is no new thing for me to be in Rochester; I have felt as if I were one of your own citizens for many years, and entertained always a deep interest in the progress of this great manufacturing city, which depends so greatly upon the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The fundamental idea of that work was, to bring the waters of Lake Erie to feed the channel of the canal, and you now behold the waters of that grand reservoir flowing through your city, and your noble river, the life-blood of your industry, no longer diverted from its appropriate and legitimate uses. For twenty-five years you were robbed of your Genesee; and it was the proudest period of the history of the State, when the waters of the distant Lake were brought here to flow at your feet. Your river is now restored to you, and is discharging its [illegible] to your manufacturing enterprises. You will soon see the magnificent results of the accomplishment of the original idea of those who projected this grand canal, in witnessing millions of property afloat upon this avenue; and then you will be able to appreciate the genius of DE WITT CLINTON and his co-partners, in the construction of the canal. I have not time to speak to you of the future of this great work, and I desire only further to allude to the past, by calling to mind those to whom we are indebted for the grand canal, which has brought to you and the State so full a measure of prosperity. Let me, in parting, point you to one memorial of those benefactors who have passed away, and whose monuments we see all along the line of this canal. Yonder, (pointing to a single remaining arch of the old aqueduct,) stands a monument to their wise forecaste and patriotism. Preserve that, fellow-citizens, as a memorial of the triumphant accomplishment of a great enterprise. In Europe, and among all civilized nations, a mouldering ruin like that, illustrative at once of the art and enterprise of the past, would be cherished and preserved with religious care. Let it be your aim to secure it from the vandal hand, and to preserve it for your children to contemplate as a memento of the opening of a new era in internal commerce.

The boat had already "cast off," and began her movements towards the west. Mr. RUGGLES' speech was cut off "in the midst" by the departure of the expedition.

All along through the city, the bridges, the banks of the canal, and at the manufactories, people were gathered to witness the passage of the fleet, for such it was. The *Sternberg* was followed by the steam-tug *S. S. Whallon*, and the steamer *Gov. King*, of Buffalo, which towed the State scow. The *King* had come down from Buffalo since the *Sternberg* left. It is of small size, and with a single wheel—the *Sternberg* has two engines and two propeller screws. As far as Lyell-street the progress of the fleet was triumphal, the people gathering on the banks and cheering the excursionists as they passed along. There was nothing to obstruct the course of the swift-going boats; the weather was exceedingly propitious, and there was a large number of passengers on board. The rate of speed was about four miles per hour. When outside the city limits, the three steamers—the *Sternberg, Gov King* and *Whallon* were *en suite*, with flags flying, music playing, (PERKINS's band was on board the *Sternberg*,) and a well-pleased company of voyagers by the much abused canal.

The passage to "Henpeck," or "Eight-Mile Grocery," was made by the *Governor King*, to which the Governor and his party had been transferred, in an hour and a half. The *Sternberg*, which made no effort for extra speed, came up in half an hour after—having made the eight miles in two hours.

"Henpeck" was left behind at 1½ P. M., and we reached Spencerport, 4 miles distant, on board the *Governor King*, (the Governor himself taking passage on this *avant courrier*,) at twenty minutes past two—about six miles per hour.

The people of the village had assembled on the bridge and the canal banks; as the fleet approached, a salute was fired, and the arrival at the docks was signalized by cheers.

GOV. KING was escorted to Lincoln's Hotel, from the balcony of which he was introduced to the people by Senator PATTERSON, and made a brief speech, congratulating his fellow-citizens of Spencerport on the successful inauguration of this enterprise of introducing steam navigation upon the canal, and conjuring all the people to put their shoulders to this work, as he intended to, in carrying out the grand design of this interior avenue of commerce.

MR. RUGGLES was called out, and said simply, that his leading desire was to see the canal navigated successfully by steam, and wheat carried to New-York for two cents per bushel.

GEN. B. F. BRUCE, Mr. CLAPP, of the Buffalo *Express*, Commissioner JAYCOX and Ex-Commissioner [illegible], also made brief remarks of a similar character.

The steamer left Spencerport a few minutes before 3 P. M., and reached Adams's Basin, three miles, in 30 minutes—running at the rate of six miles per hour, dragging on the bottom much of the way, but throwing considerable swell.

The State scow was towed astern with a short hawser, and riding on the swell made by the wheel and steerage of the *King*.

Three minutes stop was made at the Basin, and the steamer pushed on rapidly for Brockport, keeping ahead of a carriage team, driven at a gentle trot, on the towing-path. A delegation from Brockport,—among whom we noticed the Hon. D. CARPENTER, Ex. M. C., joined the excursion party at Adams'.

Brockport was reached at 4:25 o'clock, *less than one hour for five miles*. The progress of the tug was much retarded by the shallow water, the keel frequently striking the bottom, but the trip thus far has been steady and successful, as well as very pleasant. None of the tediousness of canal travel has been experienced on this excursion, but it has really been a triumphal progress from village to village.

The people of Brockport had been apprised of the approach of the steamers, with the excursionists, and were prepared to give us a cordial reception.

The scene on the entrance of the steamers into port was highly enlivening. People crowded every available stand-point where the steamboats could be seen, and received the Governor and his distinguished associates with cheers and cordiality. It is observed that this experimental expedition has been appreciated by the people living along the line of the canal, and they have not failed to exhibit their sympathy with this enterprise, only second to the original opening of the grand canal.

The tug (the *Gov. King*) was built by DAVID BELL, of Buffalo, who runs it. He is part owner of the *Sternberg*, and constructed the engines in all the canal steamers which have recently navigated the canal, from Buffalo eastward. He is confident that he can take 900 tons through the canal by means of these tugs.

Many boats towed by horses have been met on the route. No disposition has been shown to obstruct or embarrass this thus far successful experiment.

I learn that since leaving Rochester, the tug has carried about 60 pounds of steam, and burned at the rate of one ton of coal for twelve hours. This tug left Buffalo at 1 P. M., Thursday, and reached Rochester at 6 A. M., Friday, stopping about two hours and a half on the way. She is a new boat, and her machinery was now tested for the first time.

The *Sternberg* came in about 45 minutes behind the tug. The company disembarked, and the Hon. DAVID CARPENTER, of Brockport, introduced Governor KING, who made a brief speech from the balcony of the "American." He was followed by the Hon. T. PARSONS. ALFRED ELY was also called out. Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BABCOCK and Mr. CLAPP, of Buffalo, and others made speeches. It was announced that the Governor and Commissioners would leave the boats here and proceed by rail to Lockport, in order to fulfill an engagement.

The steamers left Brockport about 5¾ o'clock, and reached Holley in about an hour. Without making any stop here, the boats kept on the move, with the design to reach Albion at as early an hour as possible. The *Charles [illegible]* which was at least an hour and a half behind the others in starting, had gained largely on them at Holley, and would evidently overtake them, if no accident occurred at Albion.

We are unable to give figures to show the actual results of the experiment. But when the trip is completed, statements embodying the facts established by it will be prepared for publication. It was conceded by the practical men of the excursion party, that the introduction of steam upon the canal is not only practicable, but eminently feasible.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "The *Sternberg* had on board about 80 tons of freight, and made four and a half miles per hour without injury to the banks or causing any inconvenience to the canal business. [illegible] will be [illegible] the honor of our city and its [illegible]."

[illegible] and Ship News.

SAILING OF THE VANDERBILT STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT—RIOT AMONG THE COAL PASSERS AND FIREMEN.—There was considerable disturbance at the dock upon the departure of the *Northern Light* on Saturday, occasioned by a strike among the coal-passers and firemen, whose wages had been suddenly reduced by the proprietors of the line—the firemen from $35 to $30 per month, and the coal-passers from $[illegible] to $17 per month. Having refused to go to sea at these rates, which they had a perfect right to do, they formed the unlawful determination that other men who had been hired in their stead should not go aboard. To prevent the detention of the steamer, which was advertised to sail on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mr. TORRANCE, the agent of the line, was obliged to apply to the Mayor and the Police Commissioners to suppress the disturbance. The Mayor dispatched Sergeant [illegible], with a squad of men, and Deputy CARPENTER, with Captains [illegible], SYLVIS and [illegible], arrived soon after with a larger force. The coal-passers were engaged in stoning those who had come to take their places.

For a while brickbats, stones and lumps of coal flew about in lively style, but the Police succeeded in clearing the wharf of the rioters. The strikers then procured reinforcements to the number of nearly a thousand men, and attempted to force their way to the steamship, but were beaten back by the Police, and several of the ringleaders were arrested. Foiled in this, a number of them proceeded to the Battery and took small boats with the intention of stopping the steam-tug that was to put the new crew on board the steamer, which was lying in the stream. [illegible] most of them were desperate men, inflamed by drink and pretty well armed, there would, in all probability, have been a serious conflict. Deputy CARPENTER, however, sent a force of twenty-five officers on the steamer when she put into the stream.

This overawed the rioters, and the new crew were put on board just below Governor's Island without further trouble. The police then came ashore in the tug, and the *Northern Light* went to sea about 6 o'clock in the evening. She took out about 150 passengers.

A similar disturbance occurred on board the *North Star*, which left on the 31st ult. for Havre, and for the same cause, obliging her to come to anchor at Quarantine, where the steamer, with her *United States* mails, was detained until the following day.

THE YACHT SQUADRON.—The following yachts are now upon their Summer cruise, and under the direction of Commodore [illegible], met at Whitestone on last Wednesday, leaving [illegible] that morning: *Widgeon, Gipsy, [illegible], Favorita, Una, Restless, [illegible], Alpha, Rose, Julia, Undine, America, Sea Bright, [illegible], Bonita, [illegible], Scud, Zinga, Rebecca, [illegible]*. These will be joined in Long Island Sound by the yachts *Volante, [illegible], Juliet, Madgie, [illegible], [illegible], Haswell, Narragansett, Stella, [illegible]*, from Boston, Newport and Stonington. The start will probably take place from Whitestone between [illegible] o'clock P. M. There will be no regatta until September.

REGATTA.—A grand regatta will come off on Monday, Aug. 9, at Tompkinsville, (Quarantine,) Staten Island, for which very handsome sums of money are offered as prizes. There will be four-oared, two-oared and single scull races. To the winners of each $100 in cash will be presented, and $50 to the second best. There are a large number of entries made, among which are four crafts from Newburg. The Staten Island ferry-boats will run every half hour during the day, and land at the place of starting.

The ship *Columbus*, of Richmond, Me., ROBINSON, (late Capt. HOPPER,) on her passage from New-Orleans for Liverpool, put into this port yesterday for orders, her captain, JOS. HOPPER of Thomaston, having died on the 20th of July, and the following day JAMES MOREY, a boy of Liverpool, of yellow fever. Four of the crew were also sick. She anchored in the lower Bay.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.—The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* of Friday, contains the following:

"The steamer *Commonwealth*, on her passage from New-York to New-London, last night, when off or near Faulkner's Island, about midnight, struck an unknown vessel, supposed to be a large schooner, perhaps a coal schooner. A hailing cry was heard immediately preceding the collision, but the thick, hazy weather prevented the discovery of the craft till too late to avoid contact. The steamer was stopped, and cruised about the vicinity for more than an hour, but could discover nothing. Whether the vessel sank instantly or disappeared in the darkness is unknown."

The following paragraph from the same paper, of Saturday, explains:

"Captain [illegible], of the steamer [illegible], informs us that he saw, yesterday, (Friday,) on the Sound, the topsail schooner [illegible], of Windsor, N. S., in a crippled condition, from the effects of a collision with the steamer *Commonwealth*, of the New-York and Norwich line. The collision occurred at midnight of the previous night, off Faulkner's Island, in one of the densest fogs ever known on the Sound. Such was the force of the collision, that it carried away from the schooner her bowsprit and all of her head-gear, and also her foremast. She was heavily laden, and was making such progress as she could towards New-London.

The damage to the steamer was considerable. Owing to the fog the schooner could not be seen, and for an hour the steamer searched for her, and finally abandoned the search in the belief that she must have been run down and gone to the bottom."

THE CHARGES OF EXTORTION AT QUARANTINE.—Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, has written a letter to the *Courier and Enquirer*, in reply to the charges of extortion brought against him by a number of ship-masters, in which he says:

"I take the liberty of saying that the whole question, including the regulations in reference to stevedores, lightermen, &c., and the compensation right and proper for them to receive for their services, has been twice fully discussed this season before the Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, in cases of appeal taken from the Health Officer's decision; and that the regulations which now exist at Quarantine in relation to stevedores and lightermen, together with the charges which they collect for their services, are such as have been unanimously approved of by said Board of Health—a Board instituted by the Health Laws as a supervisory, and in many respects as a directory power in the Quarantine operations of the port—a Board which, this year especially, has declared its judgment in favor of every Quarantine regulation of importance which has been enforced—a Board whose component parts are chiefly of men of large experience in the Quarantine and commercial necessities of the port, and hence, at least, as competent to judge of questions coming within their official cognizance, as other citizens."

INVITATION.—The *Journal and Courier* of New-Haven contains the following:

"The New-York merchants threaten to unload their vessels at Eastern ports, in consequence of the extent of quarantine charges in New-York. They amount sometimes to almost the value of the cargo. We would call their attention to the conveniences afforded by our own docks, and assure them of a pleasant official intercourse with our editorial neighbor, the Collector."

NEW LINE OF PROPELLERS.—A new line of propellers is talked of between this city and New-York, to consist of two propellers of [illegible] tons each, costing $100,000, to run semi-weekly, making the passage in about thirty hours—stopping, one at Wood's Hole and Hyannis, the other at Holmes' Hole and Provincetown. Should the requisite subscriptions be obtained, the boats will be placed on the route by the 15th of January next. Should these two boats succeed, two others are to be placed upon the same route.—*Boston Atlas.*

ARRIVAL OF COAL FROM THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We noticed, a day or two since, the arrival at Rochester, *en route* for this city, of two canal boats loaded with coal from the Pittston mines, Wyoming Valley. The boats arrived here yesterday morning, and are now unloading in the Erie Basin, at the foot of Genesee street, alongside the yard of Messrs. DEFOREST & [illegible]. They bring about 170 tons, and are in charge of Mr. S. T. LIPPINCOTT, a gentleman of much enterprise and intelligence, who designs making our city an opening for his mines. We learn from him that this is the first Pittston coal which has been received here in any quantity, and that he is determined to introduce it here, and to satisfy our citizens of its superiority over all other anthracite offered in this market.

Pittston is about 120 miles below Elmira, in the great Wyoming Basin, and the coal reached this market *via* the North Branch (Pa.) Canal to Elmira, thence up the Chemung Canal and Seneca Lake to Montezuma, and through the Erie Canal to this City, a distance of about 340 miles. We are assured by Mr. LIPPINCOTT that this coal can be laid down at our docks, and sold at retail at $6 50 per ton. The price of anthracite has heretofore ruled in this market at $6 50@$7 50 per ton, and in addition to this, Mr. L. claims that the Pittston coal is worth more than [illegible] per ton, in quality. We are not a sufficient judge of this article to pronounce an opinion on this subject, but if there is anything in appearance, it certainly is the best looking coal we ever saw—real Pennsylvania diamonds, and no mistake. In order to judge for themselves, our readers are invited to call at the yard and see specimens.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT says that this coal has been tested in every capacity, and has uniformly been found fully equal to the occasion. In blast or smelting furnaces [illegible] for making steam, it is believed to have no superior, if it has an equal any where mined. A number of our more enterprising manufacturing establishments are preparing to test it, and the steamer [illegible] and try it on her trip [illegible].

[illegible] TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] Success of the Enterprise.

[illegible] Ends of the Cable Landed.

[illegible] Dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

[illegible] Journal of the Progress of the Niagara from Mid-Ocean to Trinity Bay.

THE GENERAL REJOICING.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 7.

[illegible] success of the Atlantic Cable is [illegible] beyond all doubt. Signals are now being [illegible] the whole extent of the Cable, but it [illegible] the Cable will be opened for business [illegible] several days, or perhaps weeks, as the electricians [illegible] require time for a series of experiments [illegible] recording instruments. Due notice will [illegible] of the opening of the line for business.

[illegible] of the Cable from the Agamemnon at Valentia.

[illegible] Associated Press of New-York:

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

[illegible] Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully [illegible] here yesterday morning, and is in perfect [illegible]

[illegible] Agamemnon has landed her end of the Cable, [illegible] are now receiving signals from the Telegraph House at Valentia.

[illegible] United States steamer *Niagara* and her Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Porcupine* leave for St. [illegible] to-morrow.

[illegible] will be given when the Atlantic Telegraph [illegible] be open for public business.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

[illegible] Dispatch from Mr. Field to the Associated Press.

TRINITY BAY, Sunday, Aug. 8.

[illegible] Associated Press, New-York:

[illegible] excuse what you may have thought neglect [illegible] in not giving more particulars about the [illegible] the cable, but I have hardly had time to [illegible] sleep.

[illegible], the Superintendent of the New-York [illegible] Newfoundland Telegraph Line, has been working [illegible] night to get everything ready. The [illegible] seem to have had little faith in the Ca[illegible], and had made very slight preparation [illegible].

[illegible] end of the Atlantic Cable was landed on the [illegible] shore from the *Niagara* on the 5th of August, [illegible] the other end from the same vessel on the [illegible] August, 1858. The heavy shore end laid from [illegible] by the *Niagara* last year still remains, and [illegible] be spliced on to the main Cable, so that both [illegible] the Cable have been actually laid by the [illegible].

[illegible] Telegraph Fleet sailed from Plymouth on the [illegible]imental trip on the 29th of May.

[illegible] Cable was broken at the stern of the *Agamemnon* [illegible] the first attempt to lay it, on the 29th of June, [illegible] the splice in mid-ocean, when the last and successful attempt was made, on the 29th of July.

[illegible] to soon see you;

I remain, very truly, your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

[illegible] from Mr. Field to the President.

BEDFORD, Pa., Saturday, Aug. 7.

A large crowd assembled to-day to congratulate [illegible] President on the success of the Atlantic cable. It [illegible] estimated that fifteen hundred persons were present.

[illegible] following is Mr. FIELD's reply to the President:

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

[illegible] Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, Bedford Springs:

[illegible] telegraphic dispatch is received. We landed [illegible] in a wilderness, and until the telegraph instruments are all perfectly adjusted, no message can be [illegible] over the cable. You shall have the earliest [illegible], but some days may elapse before all is [illegible]. The first message from Europe shall be [illegible] the Queen to yourself, and the first from [illegible] to England your reply.

With great respect,

Very truly your friend,

C. W. FIELD.

[illegible] from Mr. Field's Diary of the Expedition.

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug 7.

[illegible] following are extracts from the journal of [illegible] in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition:

[illegible], *July 17.*—This morning the Telegraph [illegible] sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, as follows: [illegible] *Valorous* and *Gorgon* at 11 A. M.; the *Niagara* [illegible] P. M., and the *Agamemnon* a few hours later. [illegible] steamers are to use coal as little as possible [illegible] to the rendezvous. Up to 5 P. M. clear [illegible] and blue sky; from 5 to 9 P. M. overcast, [illegible] weather and drizzling rain; from 9 to [illegible] M., overcast, hazy and squally.

[illegible], *July 18.*—The *Niagara* passed Cape Clear [illegible] morning; wind varying from W. by W. N. [illegible] heavy atmosphere; cloudy and squally.

[illegible], *July 19.*—Wind varying from W. to N. [illegible] hazy atmosphere; cloudy and rainy.

[illegible], *July 20.*—Wind from N. W. to N.; hazy [illegible]; cloudy and squally.

[illegible], *July 21.*—Wind N. W. with a slight [illegible] to the eastward; weather cloudy.

[illegible], *July 22.*—Blue sky and cloudy.

[illegible], *July 23.*—Wind from W. by S. to W. S. W.; [illegible] and hazy atmosphere and rain.

[illegible] *Niagara* arrived at the rendezvous, lat. 52° 5', [illegible], at 9:30 P. M.

[illegible], *July 24.*—Wind W.N.W.; hazy atmosphere; cloudy and squally.

[illegible], *July 25.*—The *Valorous* arrived at the rendezvous at 4 A. M.; weather calm; hazy and cloudy [illegible]phere. Capt. OLDHAM, of the *Valorous*, came on [illegible] of the *Niagara*.

[illegible], *July 27.*—Calm weather; hazy atmosphere. The *Gorgon* arrived at the rendezvous at 5 [illegible].

[illegible], *July 28.*—Light N.N.W. wind; blue [illegible] hazy atmosphere. The *Agamemnon* arrived [illegible] rendezvous at 6 P. M.

[illegible], *July 29.*—Lat. 52° 9' N., lon. 32° 27' W. [illegible] Fleet all in sight; sea smooth; light wind [illegible] E. to S. E.; cloudy. Splice made in the [illegible] P. M.; signals through the whole length of [illegible] on board both ships perfect; depth of water [illegible] hundred and fifty fathoms.

[illegible] to the entrance of Valentia Harbor eight [illegible] and thirteen nautical miles, and from there [illegible] Telegraph House the shore end of the cable [illegible].

[illegible] to the entrance of Trinity Bay, N. F., [illegible] hundred and twenty-two nautical miles, and [illegible] to the Telegraph House, at head of Bay [illegible] Arm, sixty miles, making in all eight hundred and eighty-two nautical miles.

[illegible] *Niagara* has sixty-nine miles further to run [illegible] *Agamemnon*.

[illegible] *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* have each eleven [illegible] nautical miles of cable on board; about the [illegible] quantity as last year.

[illegible] P. M., ship's time, or 10:5 P. M. Greenwich [illegible] signals from the *Agamemnon* ceased, and the [illegible] applied by the electricians showed that there [illegible] want of continuity in the cable, but that the [illegible] was perfect. Kept on paying out from the [illegible] very slowly, and was constantly applying all [illegible] of electrical tests until 6 P. M., ship's time, and [illegible] M., Greenwich time, when we again commenced receiving perfect signals from the *Agamemnon*.

[illegible], *July 30.*—Lat. 51° 50' N. lon. 34° 49' W. [illegible] run by observation in the last twenty-three [illegible] eighty-nine miles. Paid out one hundred and [illegible] one miles nine hundred fathoms of the cable, [illegible] surplus of forty-two miles nine hundred fathoms [illegible] distance run by observation—equal to forty-[illegible] per cent. Depth of water, fifteen hundred and [illegible] nineteen hundred and seventy-five fathoms; [illegible] from S. E. to S. W.; weather thick and rainy, [illegible] some sea. The *Gorgon* in sight.

[illegible] A. M. finished the main deck coil, and commenced paying out from the berth deck. Seven hundred and twenty-five miles from the Telegraph House at Bay of Bulls Arm, Trinity Bay.

At 2:31 P. M., received signals from on board the *Agamemnon* that they had payed out one hundred and fifty miles of the cable.

At 2:34 P. M. had paid out from the *Niagara* one hundred and fifty miles of the cable.

Saturday, July 31.—Latitude 51° 8' N. longitude 36° 14' W. Distance run by observation in the last twenty-four hours, one hundred and thirty-seven miles. Payed out one hundred and fifty-nine miles eight hundred and fifty-three fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of twenty-two miles eight hundred and forty-three fathoms over the distance run by observation—equal to thirteen per cent. Depth of water sixteen hundred and fifty-seven to twenty-two hundred and fifty fathoms. Wind moderate, S. W., and from 6 A. M., N. W. by N. Weather cloudy, a little rain, and some sea. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable passed out two hundred and ninety-one miles seven hundred and thirty fathoms. Total distance run by observation, two hundred and twenty-six miles. Surplus cable payed out over the distance run by observation sixty-five miles seven hundred and thirty fathoms—equal to twenty-nine per cent. Six hundred and fifty-six miles from the Telegraph House.

11:4 P. M.—Payed out from the *Niagara* three hundred miles of the cable.

At 2:46 P. M. received signals from the *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her three hundred miles of the cable.

At 5:30 P. M. finished the coil on the berth deck and commenced paying out from the lower deck.

Sunday, Aug. 1.—Lat. 50° 32' N., long. 41° 46' W.; distance run by observation during the last twenty-four hours, one hundred and forty-five miles. Payed out one hundred and sixty-four miles and six hundred and eighty-three fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of nineteen miles six hundred and thirty fathoms over the distance run by observation—equal to fourteen per cent. Depth of water nineteen hundred and twenty-four fathoms. Wind moderate and fresh from N. N. E. to N. E. Weather cloudy and misty, and heavy swell. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable payed out four hundred and fifty-six miles four hundred fathoms. Total amount of distance run by observation three hundred and seventy-one miles. Total amount of surplus cable paid out over the distance run eighty-five miles, six hundred fathoms—equal to twenty-three per cent. Five hundred and eleven miles from the Telegraph House.

At 3:5 P. M., finished paying out the coil on the lower deck and changed to the coil in the hold.

Monday, August 2.—Lat. 49° 52' N., lon. 45° 48' W. Distance run by observation in the last twenty-four hours, one hundred and fifty-four miles. Payed out, one hundred and seventy-seven miles fifteen fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of twenty-three miles, one hundred fathoms over the distance run—equal to fifteen per cent. Depth of water, sixteen hundred to twenty-three hundred and eighty-five fathoms. Wind N. W. Weather cloudy.

The *Niagara* getting light, and rolling very much; it was not considered safe to carry sail to steady the ship, for in case of accident it might be necessary to stop the vessel as soon as possible.

At 7 A. M. passed and signaled the Cunard steamer from Boston to Liverpool.

Total amount of cable payed out six hundred and thirty-three miles five hundred fathoms. Total distance run by observation five hundred and twenty-five miles. Total surplus cable payed out over the distance run one hundred and eight miles five hundred fathoms, or less than twenty-one per cent. Two hundred and fifty-seven miles from the Telegraph House.

At 12.38 A. M. ship's time, and 3.38 A. M. Greenwich time, imperfect insulation of the cable was detected in sending and receiving signals from the *Agamemnon*, which continued until 5.40 A. M. ship's time, or 8.40 A. M. Greenwich time, when all was right again. The fault was found to be in the Ward room, or in about sixty miles from the lower end, which was immediately cut out and taken out of circuit.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.—Lat. 48° 17' N., lon. 49° 23' W.—Distance run by observation in the last twenty-four hours one hundred and forty-seven miles, payed out one hundred and sixty-one miles, sixty-one fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of fourteen miles six hundred and thirteen fathoms over the distance run, equal to ten per cent. Depth of water seven hundred and forty two to eighteen hundred and twenty-seven fathoms. Wind N. N. W. Weather very pleasant. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable paid out seven hundred and ninety-five miles three hundred fathoms. Total distance run by observation, six hundred and seventy-two miles. Total surplus cable payed out over the distance run, one hundred and twenty-three miles three hundred fathoms—less than nineteen per cent. Two hundred and ten miles from the Telegraph House.

At 8:36 A. M., finished paying out the coil from the hold, and commenced paying out from the ward-room coil—three hundred and five miles of the cable remaining on board at noon.

At 11:15 A. M., ship's time, received a signal from on board the *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her seven hundred and eighty miles of the cable. During the afternoon and evening passed several icebergs.

At 9:10 P. M., ship's time, received a signal from the *Agamemnon* that she was in water of two hundred fathoms.

At 10:30 P. M., ship's time, the *Niagara* was in water of two hundred fathoms, and informed the *Agamemnon* of the same.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Lat. 48° 17' N., lon. 53° 43' W., distance run by observation, one hundred and forty-six miles. Payed out one hundred and fifty-four miles one hundred and sixty fathoms of the cable, or a surplus of eight miles three hundred and sixty fathoms over the distance run—equal to six per cent. Depth of water less than two hundred fathoms. Weather beautiful and perfectly calm. The *Gorgon* in sight.

Total amount of cable paid out, nine hundred and forty-nine miles, six hundred and sixty fathoms. Total amount of surplus cable paid out over distance run, one hundred and thirty-one miles, six hundred and sixty fathoms—about sixteen per cent. Sixty-four miles to the Telegraph House.

At noon received signals from the *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her nine hundred and forty miles of the cable.

Passed this morning several icebergs.

Made the land off the entrance to Trinity Bay at 8 A. M. Entered Trinity Bay at 12.30 P. M.

At 2.20 P. M., ship's time, stopped sending signals to the *Agamemnon* for the purpose of making a splice, and at 2 40 P. M., ship's time, commenced sending signals again to the *Agamemnon*. At 5 P. M., saw Her Majesty's steamer *Porcupine* coming to us. At 7.30 P. M., Capt. OTTER, of the *Porcupine*, came on board the *Niagara* to pilot us to the anchorage near the Telegraph House.

Thursday, Aug. 5.—At 1:45 A. M., the *Niagara* anchored. Distance run since noon yesterday, sixty-four miles. Amount of cable payed out sixty-six miles three hundred and fifty-three fathoms, being a loss of less than four per cent.

Total amount of cable paid out since the splice was made one thousand and sixteen miles, six hundred fathoms. Total amount of distance run eight hundred and eighty-two miles. Total amount of cable payed out over distance run one hundred and thirty-four miles and six hundred fathoms, being a surplus of about fifteen per cent.

At 2 A. M. went ashore in a small boat and informed the persons in charge of the Telegraph House half a mile from the landing, that the Telegraph Fleet had arrived and were ready to land the end of the cable.

At 2¾ A. M. received a signal from the *Agamemnon* that she had paid out one thousand and ten miles of the cable.

At 5:15 A. M. the Telegraph Cable was landed. At 6 A. M. the shore end of the cable was carried into the Telegraph House, and a strong current of electricity received through the whole cable from the other side of the Atlantic. Captain HUDSON then read prayers and made some remarks.

At 1 P. M. H. M. steamer *Gorgon* fired a royal salute of 21 guns, and all the day was discharging the cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company.

Friday, Aug. 6.—Have been receiving all day strong electric signals from the Telegraph House in Valentia.

NOTE.—We landed here in the woods. Until the telegraph instruments are all ready and perfectly adjusted, communications cannot pass between the two continents, but the electric currents are received freely. You shall have the earliest intimation when all is ready, but it may be some days before everything is perfected. The first telegraph message between Europe and America will be from the Queen of England to the President of the United States, and the second his reply. CYRUS W. FIELD.

Movements of the Niagara.

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The *Niagara* sailed at 3 P. M. for St. Johns, but returned again at 6 o'clock, the weather being too foggy.

How the Cable News was Received in Brooklyn.

The announcement made on Thursday noon last that the *Niagara* had arrived in Trinity Bay and had successfully laid one half of the Ocean Telegraph Cable was at first treated as a disgraceful hoax, and those who first obtained the news from the bulletin boards could find no one willing to listen to the whole story as received. Not but what it was generally believed that the Ocean Cable would eventually be laid, but by common consent, looking for such a result this season was almost entirely given up. When, therefore, towards night the rumor was confirmed, no excitement followed. All were too eager in digesting the important fact itself to be excited. The subject was the all-absorbing topic of conversation everywhere during Friday and Saturday; and it was not until the confirmatory telegraphs of Saturday afternoon that the people dared give vent to their heretofore suppressed emotions—fearing, after all, that the news "*was too good to be true.*" By Saturday evening the most sceptical were convinced and great was the rejoicing. On the spur of the moment an illumination was proposed and immediately acted upon. City Hall Square never before presented so brilliant a scene as on Saturday evening. The large iron block known as "Halsey's Block," the Post-Office building, Mechanics' Bank building, Nassau Insurance Office building and Shakespeare Hotel, all in the immediate vicinity of the Square, were illuminated, as also were numerous private residences in different parts of the city.

On the Mechanics' Bank was a transparency, with the following dispatch addressed by Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, to his family in Brooklyn:

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, 1858.

God has been with us. The Telegraph Cable is laid without accident, and to Him be all the glory. We are all well. Yours affectionately,

WM. L. HUDSON.

Nos. 296, 298 and 300 Fulton-street, presented a brilliant appearance. In the windows of the first-named number were transparencies bearing the following inscriptions:

TWO WORLDS UNITED.
MARK THE EVENT.

And

SUCCESS TO THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time—
In an age of thrilling wonder—
To be living is sublime.

Rockets and other fire-works were set off in the Square, and to the music of "God Save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," &c., furnished by Stewart's Band, thousands of people thronged the walks in the vicinity until a late hour.

IN ORANGE COUNTY.

The people in this County were much excited over the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable. Until *Saturday afternoon, however,* they were afraid that the news was bogus. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the Newburg *Daily News* issued a poster bearing the latest dispatch from Mr. FIELD, which was circulated throughout the county, and great rejoicing occurred every where.

Rejoicings Throughout the Country.

BUFFALO, Saturday, August 7.

Upon the receipt of the news of the Cable's being successfully landed, a strong desire took possession of the people of Buffalo to celebrate the event in a manner becoming its importance. A Committee was appointed, and to-night was set apart for the celebration. It is the proudest day Buffalo has ever seen. The buildings on the principal streets are brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires are blazing on almost every corner, while guns are firing and bells ringing everywhere. Bands of music are also parading the streets, which are literally packed with an excited and joyous throng.

In the midst of the proceedings, Governor KING, accompanied by the Canal Commissioners, arrived from the trial of steamboats on the canal. They were met at the dock and received by the Mayor and Council, and escorted through the main streets to the American Hotel, where speeches now are being made appropriate to the occasion.

In view of the success of the telegraph-cable enterprise, and the practicability of steam navigation on the canal, demonstrated by the trial just had, this day will long be remembered by the citizens of Buffalo as an epoch from which to date the commencement of its new growth.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

General joyful feeling throughout the city. The printers celebrate the event to-night with fireworks and speeches.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The citizens here are very much excited. They have been deceived once, and are awaiting certain confirmation before having a great celebration.

RUTLAND, Friday, Aug. 6.

There is great rejoicing here to-night, in appreciation of the greatest event in the history of the world. All the bells are ringing a merry peal, and bonfires are burning in the streets; the *Herald* and *Courier* offices, the Bardwell and Franklin Hotels, and all the stores and many of the dwelling-houses are illuminated and the people are full of enthusiasm.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, August 7.

The Union Telegraph Office will be brilliantly illuminated to-night with six hundred lights, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 7—12 o'clock midnight.

To-day the greatest enthusiasm has prevailed here in regard to the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Every piece of bunting in the city was displayed, and every bell was ringing.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon royal salutes were fired from the Citadel, and also by the First Halifax Volunteer Artillery, who are on grand parade to-night.

All the public buildings and principal business establishments and private residences have been brilliantly illuminated during the entire evening, many of them also being magnificently and gaily decorated with flags.

The Telegraph Office here shone forth with transparencies, in which the names of all celebrated in telegraph annals were presented—that of CYRUS W. FIELD occupying the most conspicuous place.

An immense torch-light procession headed by the Mayor, Artillery and Engine Companies paraded the streets until a very late hour, discoursing sweet music to the citizens, who, in vast numbers, promenaded the thoroughfares, cheering enthusiastically when passing the telegraph office.

Many persons came in by Railroad from the surrounding country to witness the demonstration.

Double royal salutes of forty-two guns each will be fired from the citadel and flag-ship and by the Halifax artillery as Queen VICTORIA's message to President BUCHANAN is passing through Nova Scotia.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

This afternoon the church bells were rung, flags displayed, and a salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY.

A Few More Indications of Popular Feeling.

The columns of the TIMES would be insufficient for the accommodation of a tenth part of the expressions of enthusiastic rejoicing over the success of the Cable, which reach us from all parts of the country. The newspaper extracts which we published on Saturday, and a few additional paragraphs given below, will serve to indicate the general tenor of the whole. It is very curious to observe the skepticism with which the first news was received in such quiet, conservative places as Boston and Hartford, and even the little town of Rutland, in Vermont, at the West, and in the backwoods settlements. The event came upon the good people in those parts too suddenly. It unsettled them, and discomposed their nervous systems. But when, like doubting Thomases, as they were, they couldn't help believing, then they all went mad together, and the consequence was a general outbreak of enthusiasm.

HOW THEY DOUBTED, AND THEN BELIEVED, IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Atlas* describes the general effect of the news in that quiet town:

"Boston was cautious. It was prudent. It looked up and down, it went forward and backward, it scratched its head and stroked its nose, it run its hands into its capacious pockets, it guessed yes, and it guessed no; and finally concluded to sleep on it before it went into very large and outward demonstrations. And so no guns were fired, and no bells rung, no shouts thundered, nor bunting flung to the fluttering breezes on Thursday. Boston held itself, martingale-like, back. But it was only to give vent to its pent-up Utica of enthusiasm upon another occasion and time. This was yesterday, when the city authorities set the ball of rejoicing in motion. Hardly had the hour of high noon arrived, when bell and cannon proclaimed the 'glad tidings' that Boston, too, felt to its center the great event. For a full hour the bells of the city pealed forth their blessed and blessing tones, never before so cheerful, and the guns of the Boston Light Artillery, directed by Capt. NIMS, sent forth from their capacious throats such a grand international salute as Boston ears are unaccustomed to hear. One hundred voices of earthquake quality rolled out and on, over city, country, over sea and land and into the ocean of blue above. Then it was that Boston threw off its reserve and threw up its hat; then it was that it pulled its hands from its pantaloons and clapped and applauded for the Cable. Then it was that it burnt up its doubt and misgivings of the day previous."

A REMARKABLE FEAT.

The Boston *Atlas* also records a new telegraphic feat:

"In connection with this demonstration is a most interesting fact. By preconcerted arrangement, Mr. J. B. STEARNS, Superintendent of the Boston Fire Alarm Telegraph, rung all the bells of Boston connected with the fire-alarm, from the office of the American Telegraph Company *in Portland!* This extraordinary feat indicates the practicability of a simultaneous ringing of bells throughout the world."

A PRUDENT EDITOR.

The editor of the Baltimore *Patriot* is an unbelieving Thomas:

"We have received quite a number of dispatches from different quarters, announcing enthusiastic rejoicings by persons connected with various telegraph lines, over the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. These jubilees are all pretty much in the same strain, and can easily be imagined for other points from which we had no communications. When the great fact is indubitably, practically established, there will be ample time for a grand celebration, which, we doubt not, would prove appropriate. Better, therefore, postpone until everything is 'out of the woods.'"

THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SLIGHTLY EXCITED.

The Hartford *Times* has the following:

"No one was prepared for such news, and the success of the cable enterprise was doubted by hundreds. They pronounced it a hoax. We had considered the chances against success, after the recent failure, at least one hundred to one, and still we could not discredit the dispatch which came through the reliable source of the Associated Press. Had it been a hoax, that fact would have been known at once. Late in the afternoon we sent a special dispatch to Mr. CRAIG, the Superintendent of the Associated Press of New-York, asking him if there could be any doubt as to the reliability of the news. He at once answered as follows:

'BURR, Hartford—It is true. You may bet your hat on't. CRAIG.'

We knew from this positive assertion, that if there was any hoax in the matter, it extended through the entire line, and that the Trinity Bay operator had been as badly deceived as any one."

A PREDICTION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES COME TRUE.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* says:

"On the 27th of August, 1857, the NEW-YORK TIMES had the following remarks, near the close of which will be found a prediction which has been more than fulfilled:

'*Most people are aware that this surprising telegraphic connection is in process of being realized.* The eyes of the entire civilized community are, indeed, directed with ever-increasing interest and expectation at the present time to the proceedings of the Company which has undertaken the labor; *and two of the greatest Governments of the earth have been induced to accord their cordial and substantial support.* Under this manifestation of sympathy and approval, execution in the mighty task has followed so closely upon plan, that in all probability the origin and completion of the work will be *comprised within the compass of a single year.*'"

LIEUT. MAURY A WISE JUDGE.

The *National Intelligencer* has this paragraph:

"*The following extracts, italics and all,* are taken from a letter written at the Observatory on the 23th of March, 1857, to the Company, upon the best time for laying the cable, and which has happily proved to be the *very best:*

'Nevertheless, the enterprise upon which you are engaged is an important one. Good weather for it is very desirable, nay, almost indispensable; and these barometric anomalies are suggestive. Perhaps it would be wise for the steamers not to join cables until after the 20th of July. I think between that time and the 10th of August the state of both sea and air is usually in the most favorable condition possible; *and that is the time which my investigations* indicate as the most favorable for laying down the wire. I recommend it, and wish you good luck.

Yours, M. F. MAURY.'"

THE FIRST DISPATCHES FOR LONDON.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"Two business messages from New-York merchants to their correspondents in England, passed through the American Telegraph office, Traveller Buildings, from New-York, *en route* for London, yesterday, at 5 P. M. One of them containing fifty-seven words, paid through, $57, and the other, twenty-seven words, for which $27 was paid."

ANGLO-AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

The New-York *Albion* pays this just tribute:

"If anything were needed to show the mettle of the race from which we spring, the company of which Mr. FIELD is the head would certainly supply it. Undaunted by failure, brave in effort, and loyal to science from first to last, it has in an incredibly short space of time—considering the limited season of operation—completed a work which was considered hopeless, or at all events so far removed from the possible, that practical men were glad to express their distrust of it. Now it is completed. Next week we shall in all probability give a summary of the preceding day's news. The wonder of the moment gratified, the telegraph will become a simple instrument of usefulness. If it does not work well another will be laid down. The principle once demonstrated there can be no interruption between the intercourse of this country and of England."

WESTERN RHETORIC.

The Chicago people indulged in various extraordinary demonstrations, not the least of which was an editorial article in the *Journal*, beginning thus:

"The world is finished, its spinal cord is laid, and now it begins to *think!*

A living nerve has been unwound from the Anglo-Saxon heart, and tied in a true-love knot between the Old World and the New. Time turns loiterer on its westward way, and Sea, the narrow selvedge of the globe."

And ending thus:

"The old Northron caught the Morning by its wings, and wrested from it the time and secret of its flight; a Gallic hand stayed it as it flashed from a human face *en route* for heaven again, and lo, upon the metalic plate, 'the counterfeit presentment;' an Englishman locked it up, as he expressed it, in a cell of iron, and the locomotive darted like a shuttle through the iron loom; an American kindled a glowing soul within the ribs of oak, and sent the steamship panting round the world."

Canadian Politics.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE BROWN MINISTRY.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 6.

Mr. BROWN and his colleagues yesterday tendered their resignations to the Governor-General, by whom they were accepted. The cause of the step was, a refusal by His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament, in compliance with a request preferred by the Ministry, on the ground that a majority of the members now in the House do not possess the confidence of the country.

The circumstance was communicated to the House by Mr. WALLBRIDGE, amidst the manifest excitement of crowded galleries. Writs were issued for several of the seats—including all the Upper Canadian seats—rendered vacant by the acceptance of office; so that the gentlemen whom Sir EDMUND HEAD entrapped must encounter the labor and expenditure of an election for a reason that no longer exists.

The correspondence between the Governor-General and Mr. BROWN, in connection with the formation of the Government, was read to the House, together with memoranda setting forth statements, *pro* and *con.*, pertaining to the negotiations.

The country being still without a Government, a motion was made to adjourn the House until to-day; though why, nobody deigned to tell. Members were left to conjecture the cause; for the leading apostles of Ministerial positiveness—the Langevins and Morins, and Benjamins and Gowans of the party—neither gave nor sought explanations. Mr. McGEE availed himself of the opportunity to repel misstatements that have been made in reference to himself—specifically denying that he held pledges of any description from Mr. BROWN or any member of his Administration. He proceeded with great spirit and his usual ability to review the correspondence and memorandum of His Excellency—dissecting the fallacies, and exposing the transparent trickery which had run through the whole of Sir EDMUND's part in the transaction. A debate ensued, which lasted until midnight. Mr. McDOUGALL's speech told well. Mr. JOHN A. McDONALD expended his accustomed quantity of vituperation and falsehood, and some of his friends labored assiduously to establish their command over the same convenient weapons. Both are understood and appreciated by the public.

DARING BURGLARY AT CLIFTON, S. I.—At an early hour Friday morning the residence of Mr. WILLIAMS, on Townsend-avenue, Clifton, S. I., was burglariously entered. A watch and chain, worth $200, and one pair of pantaloons, were carried off. None of the household heard any noise during the night, and some of them suppose that chloroform, or some other stupefying drug, was administered to them while asleep by the burglars. A house on Simonson-avenue was entered the same night, and a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel carried off.

SUNDAY VIOLATIONS.—Capt. HARTT reports 534 violations of the Sunday law in his Precinct during the months of May, June and July.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard. More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and all others who require a DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Gauges, for sewing-machines. Any of SINGER'S celebrated Sewing-Machines can now be obtained, with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

[illegible]

☞ [illegible]—[illegible] of the newest designs at [illegible]

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS.
PLUSHES IN ALL GRADES.
just received and for sale low, for cash or approved paper, by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

DIED.

KNOX.—In this City, on Sabbath, Aug. 8, of cholera infantum, ANNABELLA GRACE, infant daughter of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 278 8th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CURTISS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 8, after a short and severe illness, Mr. JOHN BEACH CURTISS, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and member of Metropolitan *Lodge, No. 273, F. A. M.*, of this City.

His funeral will take place, by the kind invitation of the W. M. of Crescent City Lodge, No. 402, from their rooms, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The brethren of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, Crescent Lodge, No. 402, and the fraternity in general, the members of the bar, and his friends, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TRAVIS.—*In this City, on Sabbath morning, Aug. 8*, CORNELIUS, infant son of Edward F. and Mary Amelia Travis, aged 6 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. at the residence of the Rev. E. Travis, No. 166 Hammond st.

PENFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 7, of consumption, SYLVESTER PENFIELD, aged 34 years.

His remains were conveyed to Connecticut for burial.

BELKNAP.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 7, GRAETTE AUGUSTA, daughter of James G. and *Ella D.* Belknap, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, at Ravenswood.

DONNELL.—*In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 7*, ROMAINE KIMBALL DONNELL, aged 1 year, 3 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 26, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 136 Navy-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DOODY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 7, CATHARINE, wife of Philip Doody, printer, in the 28th year of her age.

DU VERNET.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 8, at his residence, No. 24 Morris-st., of consumption, JAMES DU VERNET, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Church, No. 38 Sussex-st., Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ALLEN.—At Irvington, on Sunday morning, Aug. 8, JAMES H. ALLEN, M. D., (son of the late Stephen Allen,) in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be removed to this City on Tuesday, 10th inst., and the funeral will take place at 4 o'clock the same day, from the house of John W. Quincy, No. 59 9th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

DEAN.—At Hastings, on Saturday, Aug. 7, suddenly, PHEBE ANN, wife of James T. Dean, and daughter of the late Truman Hopkins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYELL.—At Hastings, on Saturday, Aug. 7, suddenly, ANN BEACH, daughter of John H. Lyell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS.—At St. Albans, Vt., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 4, at the residence of Worthington C. Smith, OLYPHANT, second son of S. Wells and Sarah W. Williams, of Macao, China, aged 4 years.

SCHUYLER.—*At his residence on Cayuga Lake, on Monday, Aug. 2,* ARENT SCHUYLER, Esq., formerly of Belleville, N. J., in the 83d year of his age.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM BRADY'S WASHINGTON GALLERY,
a most interesting collection of Imperial Photographs, including the following distinguished personages:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CABINET.
VICE PRESIDENT,
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY,
GENERAL SCOTT,
COMMODORE PERRY,
GOVERNOR WISE, of Virginia.
General QUITMAN, General PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Senator CRITTENDEN,	Kentucky.
Senator DOUGLAS,	Illinois.
Senator SEWARD,	New-York.
Senator BELL,	Tennessee.
Senator SLIDELL,	Louisiana.
Senator HAMMOND,	South Carolina.
Senator HUNTER,	Virginia.
Senator TOOMBS,	Georgia.
Senator BRODERICK,	California.
Senator HALE,	New-Hampshire.
Senator MASON,	Virginia.
Senator HOUSTON,	Texas.
Senator WILSON,	Massachusetts.
Senator SIMMONS,	Rhode Island.
Senator THOMPSON,	New-Jersey.
Senator CAMERON,	Pennsylvania.
Senator PIERCE,	Maryland.
Senator BROWN,	Mississippi.
Senator GREEN,	Missouri.
Senator MALLORY,	Florida.
Senator SHIELDS,	Minnesota.

Copies of any of the members of the Senate or the House can be furnished.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,	Georgia.
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,	Ohio.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL,	Kentucky.
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,	Maryland.

General HARNEY,
Commodore PAULDING,
Captain INGRAHAM.
The Diplomatic Corps is represented by
Lord NAPIER,
Count DE SARTIGES,
Baron STOECKL.
And various persons connected with the Foreign Legations.
The collection of Portraits at this Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most extensive and valuable in the world.
The above collection, in connection with many photographs of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe, comprised in BRADY'S National Gallery, is open to the public from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Owing to recent improvements perfected by Mr. BRADY, daguerreotypes can be copied, enlarged to the Imperial Photograph, or less size, when desired, and colored in oil or water color.
BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway.
Over Thompson's Saloon.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM BRADY'S WASHINGTON GALLERY,
a most interesting collection of Imperial Photographs, including the following distinguished personages:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CABINET.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY,
GENERAL SCOTT,
COMMODORE PERRY,
GOVERNOR WISE, of Virginia.
General QUITMAN, General PERSIFOR F. SMITH.

Senator CRITTENDEN,	Kentucky.
Senator DOUGLAS,	Illinois.
Senator SEWARD,	New-York.
Senator BELL,	Tennessee.
Senator SLIDELL,	Louisiana.
Senator HAMMOND,	South Carolina.
Senator HUNTER,	Virginia.
Senator TOOMBS,	Georgia.
Senator BRODERICK,	California.
Senator HALE,	New-Hampshire.
Senator MASON,	Virginia.
Senator HOUSTON,	Texas.
Senator WILSON,	Massachusetts.
Senator SIMMONS,	Rhode Island.
Senator THOMPSON,	New-Jersey.
Senator CAMERON,	Pennsylvania.
Senator PIERCE,	Maryland.
Senator BROWN,	Mississippi.
Senator GREEN,	Missouri.
Senator MALLORY,	Florida.
Senator SHIELDS,	Minnesota.

Copies of any of the members of the Senate or the House can be furnished.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS,	Georgia.
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,	Ohio.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL,	Kentucky.
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,	Maryland.

General HARNEY,
Commodore PAULDING,
Captain INGRAHAM.
The Diplomatic Corps is represented by
Lord NAPIER,
Count DE SARTIGES,
Baron STOECKL.
And various persons connected with the Foreign Legations.
The collection of Portraits at this Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most extensive and valuable in the world.
The above collection, in connection with many Photographs of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe, comprised in BRADY'S National Gallery, is open to the public from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Owing to recent improvements, perfected by Mr. BRADY, daguerreotypes can be copied, enlarged to the Imperial Photograph, or less size, when desired, and colored in oil or water color.
BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

GRAND REGATTA.
The Staten Island annual Regatta takes place on MONDAY, Aug. 9, in front of Nautilus Hall, first landing, Staten Island.
As the prizes are large and numerous and there are a great many entries, this will be one of the most spirited affairs of the season.
To enjoy the sport take the Staten Island boats (next to South Ferry.) They leave every half hour. Fare 6 cents.

THE BELL RINGS CONTINUALLY.
THE CURES ARE TOO GREAT!
The Magnetic Salve cure baldness! restore color of hair! renew the sight! Who can believe it? Nevertheless such is the fact. Call and see the witnesses. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal st., near Church, and by druggists.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, offering a variety of pattern and design, surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.
OUR STANDARD of silver is..........[illegible] parts pure.
The English sterling silver is..........[illegible] parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give [illegible] parts purer than the American and French coin, and [illegible] parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, guarantee the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, to be serviceable.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

RELIANCE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 Wall-st.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.
This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.
JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description.
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

REMOVAL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY,
STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. BECK & CO.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE.
IN PRESS:
AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,
Giving a complete narrative of the inception, progress and completion of that great work, with biographical sketches and memoirs of the principal persons connected with the undertaking.
LARGELY AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
With Engravings and Diagrams.
TO BOOKSELLERS.
As the immediate demand for this most interesting work will be very great, the trade are requested to send in their orders early, as they will be supplied according to the date of the orders.
Ready for delivery in a few days.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers,
No. 310 Broadway.

GREAT SUMMER BOOK.
5th Edition now ready.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LECTURES
OF
LOLA MONTEZ.
A handsome 12mo. volume, elegantly bound in muslin, with a superb steel portrait by Rogers. Price $1.
CONTENTS:

Autobiography. Part I.	Heroines of History.
Autobiography. Part II.	Comic Aspect of Love.
Beautiful Women.	Wits and Women of Paris.
Gallantry.	Romanism.

These lectures abound in the most spicy anecdotes and piquant reminiscences. They show an acuteness of perception and an amount of careful reflection and research, which are truly surprising, the more striking from the highly moral tone which runs all through them and adds to their beauty without detracting from their brilliance and art.
From the London Athenæum, July 17th, 1858.
"The reader will find in this volume much that is gay and sportive, not a little that is forcible and entertaining—nay, he will meet with something that his true heart will treasure as good and his unsophisticated intellect pronounce to be wise."
From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
"One of the most brilliant, peculiar and entertaining books of the day, with the only fault that there is not half enough of it."
From the New-Orleans Delta.
"We close the book with the remark that it is one of the spiciest and most interesting volumes of its kind which has been issued from the American Press for many years."
This book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of the price, $1.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.
TO ADVERTISERS.
TO ADVERTISERS.
TO ADVERTISERS.
TO ADVERTISERS.
THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,
THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,
THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,
THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,
THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION,
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION,
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION,
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION,
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION,
IN THE SOUTH.
IN THE SOUTH.
IN THE SOUTH.
IN THE SOUTH.
IN THE SOUTH.
Address W. S. JONES,
Augusta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the [illegible], American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-Houses at [illegible], Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at [illegible] and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

BEWARE OF POISON.
All insect banes of poison made,
AVOID.
Children, although to touch forbade,
May disobey, and be betrayed,
DESTROYED!
LYONS' Magnetic Powder can't
DO HARM.
It kills in every insect haunt
THE SWARM.
LYONS & CO.'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, for insects, rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & [illegible],
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. [illegible] Broadway,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

ICE PITCHERS—SECOND EDITION.
The return of warm weather, after a cool interval, has induced me to strike off a second edition of the popular ICE PITCHERS, with the latest improvements. These are warranted to keep water cool all the day round. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DUPUY'S NEW PERFUME FOR THE SEASON:
KISS-ME-QUICK.
Distilled from fragrant Tulips.
E. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.
KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE, for the Hair.
KISS-ME-QUICK SAC, for the Bureau.
KISS-ME-QUICK SOAP, for the Toilet.
Agents:
CAREY, HOWARD & SANGER, New-York.
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York.
JAMES P. MAXWELL, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York.
J. W. NORCROSS & CO., Boston and New-York.
Sold everywhere.

HODGES & CROSS' YANKEE SAUCE.—The delicate, pungent, aromatic flavor imparted to all kinds of fish, meats, salads, oysters, soups, curries, &c., renders this the best Table Sauce ever offered a discriminating public. It improves the appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, imparts tone to the system, and counteracts the injurious effects of the great table-indulgences. Private families, hotels, steamboats or restaurants who consult the relish of a meal or the equipment of the table, will never dispense with the Yankee Sauce at either breakfast, dinner or supper.
This Sauce, wherever used, is superseding all other articles of the kind, and is destined to become as indispensable as sugar or salt. It is within the reach of all. While used upon the groaning tables of the rich, it equally adorns the humble board of the poor.
Sold by all grocers and general dealers throughout the world, for 25 cents per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, General Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially on the above affections at No. [illegible] Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Coca, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—WHOSE wonderful power in giving strength to the most emaciated frame—whose power in annihilating epilepsy, rheumatism, neuralgia, [illegible], (produced either by excess or disease,) or any nervous affection whatever, has been certified by sworn certificates, is now offered by JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 180 Nassau-st., proprietors. $1 per bottle; $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country, and all druggists.

DRY GOODS WANTED FOR CASH.—PARTIES desiring to realize on any description of dry goods, and save auction expenses, may call on J. F. & H. L. CRANFORD, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane. Jobbers of bargains in dry goods for cash. Bankrupt stocks bought.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—200 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale, cheap, by A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

[illegible] THE GALLANT CAPTAIN [illegible] IN CUSTODY.

The Savannah Republican of Thursday has a description of the fresh trouble that has fallen upon Captain de Riviere: [illegible]

The steamship Huntsville, from New-York, came up to the city yesterday afternoon, and the firing of her gun was the signal for an immediate congregation of a large crowd on the wharf, all intent upon getting a sight of the famous gallant, de Riviere, who was reported to be on board and in pursuit of his innamorata, Miss Blount. The ship was some time settling down into her berth, and it was not a little amusing to witness the evidences of curiosity that manifested themselves in the anxious crowd. The air was excessively hot and close under the bluff, but this trifling inconvenience seemed not to impair, in the slightest degree, the interest of the assembled multitude in the hero of the occasion and certain events that awaited him.

The steamer having neared the wharf, Sheriff Prendergast was the first to go aboard, followed by certain suspicious-looking gentry, looking for all the world as if they were charged with some of the delicate offences of the law. Upon consulting the list of passengers, the name of de Riviere did not appear, but the captain politely informed the Sheriff that one "Lewis David" corresponded in every particular with the gentleman who was the object of his search. This Mr. David being pointed out, the Sheriff gently took him aside, addressed him by his proper name, which he acknowledged, and informed him that he was his prisoner by virtue of two warrants issued at the instance of Col. F. S. Blount, one to keep the peace toward the said Blount, and the other for the abduction of the daughter of the informant from the State of Alabama, with the intention of defilement. The law of Alabama makes this offence punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary, and Col. Blount, we learn, can clearly make good the charge by proofs, now in his possession, that our gallant Lothario was, at the date of the abduction, married to a lady in the State of New-York.

The Zouave took the awkward circumstances that had so suddenly come upon him with much coolness and composure. He acknowledged the authority of the Sheriff, and expressed entire willingness to do his bidding. The stage having been run aboard and secured to the steamer, an immense crowd immediately thronged the cabin of the vessel, until the air was almost suffocating. The Zouave was quietly seated in the aft part of the saloon, by the side of the Sheriff, and earnestly engaged in conversation with a gentleman familiar with his native language. He is, upon the whole, a fine-looking man, some six feet in height, well proportioned, (so far as we could judge while he was in a sitting posture,) dark hair and eyes, while his general aspect is more German than French. A patch of court-plaster on his right cheek marked the wound recently received in a duel at Mobile, which is well-nigh healed. He is evidently a traveled man, and has learned to brave the up-hill points in the journey of life, and to look with the eye of a philosopher upon every fate.

Matters having become somewhat quiet on the deck, Sheriff Prendergast came ashore with his prisoner, when both entered a buggy and drove down the bluff. This movement revived the sensation, and the crowd rushed down the Bay, halting at every block to be prepared for a sight when the party should drive up into the city. The buggy eventually emerged from below, and was followed by the multitude to Justice Connell's office, at the corner of Bull and Bryan streets, where a full bench of Justices, composed of Messrs. Connell, Staley and Russell, were convened for a preliminary examination of the matters charged in the warrants.

Messrs. Bacon and Levy appeared for the State, and [illegible], Esq., for the prisoner. Some discussion occurred on the point of jurisdiction, but it being late, the further consideration of the case was postponed until to-day. In the meantime Capt. de Riviere was committed to jail.

The next sitting of the magistrates will be held at the Court-house, and we learn it is the intention of Capt. de Riviere's counsel to place Mrs. Blount and her daughter upon the stand. The scene will doubtless be rich and command a full house.

It is said these ladies continue to be thoroughly identified in feeling with the accused, and maintain that the legal proceedings against him are an outrage upon right and justice. Mrs. B. has offered to defray all the expenses of the defence. Upon the whole it is a curious case, but perhaps we may get at the merits of it in the course of the testimony.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., the Rev. Dr. Welch, President of the Society, in the chair.

After the usual opening preliminaries, the correspondence for the month was presented, among which were letters from Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa and other parts of the country, strongly appealing for grants of Scriptures in behalf of the destitute. From the Rev. J. [illegible], of Cuttack, India, asking aid to print in Sanscrit and Oryia, and saying that the New Testament had proceeded as far as Romans, and there were obliged to stop *for want of funds.*

Communications from agents and Bible-readers, with their various reports of labor for the previous month, were presented. Grants of Scriptures were made for distribution among the poor, and to various Sunday-Schools in different sections. Reports from the Bible-readers show the following results: 3,437 visits to families; 79 copies of Scriptures distributed; 246 persons induced to visit the sanctuary; 380 vessels and seamen's boarding-houses visited; 23 converted, and 110 found destitute of the Scriptures. After voting to issue a monthly sheet devoted exclusively to the interests of the Society, the Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
MONDAY, Aug. 9, 1858.
ANOTHER GREAT REVIVAL.
FIRST NIGHT HERE
of Boucicault's celebrated comedy of
WEST END; Or, The Irish Heiress.
NEW SCENERY—STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM
as
LORD WM. DAVENTRY and MAYOR FUSS.
Percy Ardent..........Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Sir W. Stanmore..........Mr. Canoll
Bogle..........Mr. S. Smith | Leneir..........Mr. Duncan
Mrs. Bolton Cornfort..........Mrs. Blake
Lady Daventry..........Miss Ada Clifton
Bessy Merrian..........Miss Miller
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Private boxes..........$5 | Orchestra seats..........75 cents

WALLACK'S.
SIXTH WEEK
of these popular young Americans, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Full and fashionable houses.
MONDAY, August 9, 1858.
BUMPOLOGY.
Jerry Murphy..........Mr. W. J. Florence
After which
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, with five other characters, with songs and dances.
Mrs. W. J. Florence.
THE TRAGEDIAN..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with
PADDY MILES..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW—Thirty-sixth Night of
THE FLORENCES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager..Mr. A. H. PURDY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 9 and 10, 1858.
The performances will commence with the Farce of the
TWO BUZZARDS.
LA FETE DANCENTI.
WARRIORS OF THE HAREM.
THE TWO GREGORIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Boxes and parquette, 25 cents; pit, 12 cents.
Mr. H. LORAINE.
THIS AFTERNOON, (Monday) will perform
HAMLET.
To be followed by the
SCHOOLMASTER and THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
MONDAY, August 9.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M.,
by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
True Lovers' Knot.
[illegible] the Desert.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic.
[illegible] our Union.
Music.
To conclude the display with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with Lights of Red, Green and Blue Stars.
Shells, &c.
ILLUMINATED BOMBS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS.
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
This piece represents the laying of the cable, with the union between England and America, changing to a superb representation of the Niagara and the Agamemnon, with the words
BLESSED BE PROVIDENCE,
THE CABLE IS LAID.

CELEBRATION
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL SUBMERSION
OF THE
TELEGRAPH CABLE.
JONES' WOOD.
To commemorate the achievement of the greatest scientific work ever contemplated by the mind of man, the managers of the
MAMMOTH FESTIVAL
at
JONES' WOOD,
have caused to be prepared, for THIS EVENING,
A GRAND ALLEGORICAL REPRESENTATION
OF THE
LAYING OF THE CABLE.
The work is of colossal size, and has been prepared by those celebrated pyrotechnists the Messrs. Edge, without the slightest regard to expense, as a brilliant exhibition of the finest fireworks that can be produced in America. It will be found to be absolutely without a rival. The design of this masterpiece may be briefly described. A representation of the ocean, bounded on either side by the Light Houses of England and America, mutates into an animated picture of the
NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON,
proceeding in opposite directions. The process of laying the cable is thus brought before the spectators, with the [illegible] of the arrival of the vessels at the opposite shores, attended by
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS,
SUITABLE MOTTOS,
AND
DECORATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLORS
OF
AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
NO CHARGE
For Children under Twelve Years of Age,
Accompanied by their Parents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
JONES' WOOD.
9th, 10th and 11th OF
AUGUST.
FIRST DAY'S FESTIVAL
On MONDAY, AUGUST 9.
The amusements offered to the public will be:
GRAND CONCERT,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.
GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION,
Commencing at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at..........5¼ o'clock, by
FIVE DIFFERENT BANDS.
During the
BAL CHAMPETRE,
the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT'S
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
At 9 o'clock
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANG-VEREINS will take place on the last day of the Festival.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood..........Proprietor | [illegible]..Stage Manager
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the great
JIM CROW RICE, in GINGER BLUE, in the MUMMY.
JOSEPH BORN in the great Southern Plantation act of
THE POWER OF MUSIC.
Together with the whole of the Mammoth Company.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.
MONDAY, August 9.
Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest Overture..........H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph..........H. Kuhner
March and Chorus (Tannhauser)..........R. Wagner
Grand Potpourri..........C. Zulenner
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Fest Overture..........J. V. Arx
(expressly composed for the occasion.)
Wedding March..........Mendelssohn
Grand Medley..........C. Zulenner
March (Le Prophete)..........Meyerbeer
The "Anvil Chorus" (Trovatore)..........Verdi
CONDUCTORS
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1858, to commence at 8 o'clock.
L'HERITIERE, Comedie by M. Scribe.
LA SŒUR DE JOCRISSE.
L'HISTOIRE D'UN SOU.
Orchestra, $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION.—THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT UNION COURSE, L. I., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1858.

Upon which occasion awards to the value of one thousand dollars will be made to the three most prominent amateur female equestrians.

COMMITTEE OF AWARDS.
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Ald. JOHN CLANCY,
Hon. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Ald. CHARLES FRANCIS,
Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, GEO. W. VARIAN, Esq.,
Hon. GEO. BRIGGS, CASPER C. CHILDS, Esq.,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED, JOSEPH RUSSELL, Esq.,
Hon. ANSON WILLIS, A. M. C. SMITH, Esq.,
Hon. JACOB CHOLWELL, RICH'D T. DENNING, Esq.,
FRANK QUEEN, Esq., JOHN RICHARDS, Esq.,
THOMAS PICTON, Esq.

The management of this Equestrian Festival, which is designed to bring into competition the most distinguished and graceful of female amateur equestrians beg to announce that the magnificent premiums to be awarded upon the above occasion are exposed for the inspection of the public at the following places in New-York:

A magnificent grand-action piano, purchased and worth five hundred dollars, ($500,) designed to be presented to the fair competitor who shall exhibit on that occasion the greatest skill, dexterity and grace in the management of the horse, can be viewed at the store of its maker, Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

A massive silver pitcher and pair of goblets of superior workmanship, worth three hundred dollars, ($300,) to be adjudged to the second best equestrian. To be seen at the store of Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway.

A splendid gold and enameled ladies' watch, set with diamonds, worth two hundred dollars, ($200,) intended for the third premium, can be seen at the establishment of its manufacturers, Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway.

Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to a free competition for these truly valuable awards, and upon the receipt of their address the management will send by return post a circular, fully stating the objects of this Convention and the terms upon which the awards are to be rendered. Address
THOMAS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers,
No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL WIZARD—Every AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Upwards of a thousand feats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, that of making ONE OF THE SPECTATORS INVISIBLE, &c. Just arrived from Europe, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART. It will be opened in a few days. The miniature seas and lakes, known as the GRAND AQUARIA, are now open to the admiration of the public. They constitute, unquestionably, the greatest curiosity in the Western World. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

M. STRAKOSCH BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE that he has engaged
MADAME COLSON,
The eminent Prima Donna, who will shortly arrive, and appear in opera and concerts in New-York.
Madame COLSON is one of the few living great singers who unite to a magnificent and admirably cultivated voice,
YOUTH, BEAUTY and GENIUS.
Paris, July 20, 1858.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO MILLIONS."
NEW EDITION, NOW READY.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS"
By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated.
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."

"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions, hot with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."

"TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

UPHOLSTERY.

BROCATELLE.
New and elegant designs for Furniture Coverings and Window Curtains, just received and for sale, by the Piece or Yard.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

SATIN DE LAINES.
A large lot of superior quality, in all colors and styles, just received, and now offered at a great reduction from usual prices, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
Plain, Figured and Striped, all qualities and styles suitable for Curtains, Church Cushions, Lounges, &c., &c.; the largest stock in the Market, just received and for sale, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
Every color and width, just received and for sale, by the Case or Piece.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

CORNICES, PINS AND BANDS.
Just received, an Invoice of Brass Cornices, Pins and Bands; *Patterns all New, and made expressly for the* Fall Trade, for sale, at prices much below the usual mark, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
Designs entirely new, all of their own manufacture, and one of the largest stocks in the market, are offered to Wholesale Buyers, at prices that defy competition, by
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and to do plain neat sewing; is quick with the needle; works for the nursery; has no objection to the country; wages $6; or housework in a small family. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleswoman, housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required; compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss HARPER, No. 416 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a baby; the other as chambermaid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 69 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young woman; also, as a good cook, by a neat middle-aged woman; also, as cook and to wash and iron; as nurse and seamstress; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 341 Columbia-st., corner of Warren, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY REFINED YOUNG GERMAN lady, who possesses a liberal education, can speak good English, German and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address A. B., SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 50 8th-av. and Horatio-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; the best of City references given. She perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (26) from France, speaking French, German and English—with the best of reference from Paris and London, a situation as ladies' maid or to nurse children. For particulars, apply to the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; will be found efficient, prudent and economical in her duties. Hotel, boarding-house or restaurant preferred. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress. They will make themselves generally useful. Apply at Wesley's Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., for two days. N. B.—Have best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; is a good washer and ironer; was brought up in England; has lived with French and English families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor.

WANTED.—A STEADY, COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 224 27th-st., corner 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in her last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, and one that understands her business, and also good washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD EDUCATED, clean and tidy German Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small family. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse, competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 46th-st., five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and neat sewer; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family. Has no objection to do chamberwork or mind children, or to go in the country. No. 203 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL FIRST-class cooks; also by 20 chambermaids and waiters; also, by 10 nurses and seamstresses. No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LADY AS AMANUENSIS; MUST write a clear, rapid, legible hand; must know French well, and be able to write English grammatically. One knowing also German preferred. A quiet, pleasant home in Brooklyn; wages moderate. Reference as to character must be unexceptionable. None but American or English need apply. Address PERICLES, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEMALE TO GO INTO THE country with a small family and make herself generally useful; must understand cutting and making children's clothes, and, if capable, of teaching young children, and a Protestant would be appreciated; any one suitable and agreeable will find this a pleasant and permanent home. Apply at No. 30 Broad-st. on Monday, and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT women, to live in a private family, in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given for good help. None other need apply. Call at Nos. 29 and 31 Park-place, corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A practical upholsterer to take the charge and management of the mechanical portion of the department; no application will be received from any party who has not had City experience. Apply in the lower store from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M. Also, an experienced carpet salesman.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS cash jobbing house. An influential man may make an advantageous arrangement. Address, confidentially, with real name and references, C. P. J. & CO., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FARMER AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife to take charge of a farm near this City. Will have to board three or four farm hands and direct their work. Address Box No. 2,170 New-York Post-Office, informing where employed and reference.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE PIANO-FORTE finishers; also, one piano-forte regulator, at the manufactory of L. P. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT RAVENSWOOD, a woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 121 William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMINGS, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

TO CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
MITCHELL & McCLINTOCK,
No. 509 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Having leased the above premises, will open for the inspection of wholesale buyers an entirely new and select stock of ribbons and dress trimmings suitable for first-class trade.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
ELEGANT PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS; Lutons; SEER-SUCKER; Concan; CRAPES; Muslins; PONGEES; Shaw's; WASH SILKS; Lacquered Ware; CANTON CHINA; Curiosities; FANS; Screens, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES.
NO. 652 BROADWAY.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, *and can be worn where other gloves are useless.* All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicos, brilliants, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PERSONAL.

IF JOHN AND PATRICK BUTLER, MERCHANTS, doing business in 1853 and 1854, under the firm of Butler, Brothers, in Rochester, and formerly in Mexico, New-York, or any of their friends, will please inform the undersigned of their present residence, will greatly oblige a friend by sending their address to CHARLES SMITH, box No. 920 Post-office, New-York. Rochester and Mexico papers please copy the above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business. Will also undertake the care of a vegetable garden; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers. Has the best of City and country references; and is willing and able to work. Call or address No. 264 or 266 Canal, corner of Elm-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with a small family. Has lived in some of the most respectable places round New-York, and can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Also, understands laying out a new place. For further information, address a note to P. D., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN—AN Englishman, a single man, of great experience; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call or address, A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving, and can take charge of a vegetable garden. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address X. JAMES, Box No. 209, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business in its various departments, a situation. Has the best of City reference; has lived in his last place eight years. A note to J. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best of City and country references. Can be seen or heard of for two days by addressing J. T., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 206, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A single, confidential man—a Protestant. Call or address J. A., No. 87 Varick-st., rear, for one week.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address, for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO go into the country to work around a garden, take care of horses, cows, &c. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, immediately.

INSTRUCTION

A CARD.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Ladies, gentlemen, and children, can have an opportunity of being instructed in the Artistic and Ornamental Fine Arts, such as the beautiful art of Grecian Oil-Painting, and the new and elegant art of Oil-Painting on Glass, the latest style for centre-tables, pictures, &c., Italian Transferring Painting, Potichomanie Vase Painting, Leather Work for Ornamenting Furniture and Frames. Also, Fancy Hair Flowers, Silk and Chenille Embroidery, and various kinds of raised worsted work. The above arts can be acquired perfectly in from two to seven lessons. Also, a rare opportunity which has never before been offered in this City, to learn a new and beautiful invention of stamping for all kinds of embroidery and needlework; full instruction in one lesson, with materials included, $3. Elegant specimens in all of the above arts can be seen by calling at No. 395 4th-st., three doors east of the Bowery.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

NOTICE.—THE FALL TERM OF THE BROOKLYN Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute will commence on the 9th day of September next.

The Principal of the Academic Department will be in attendance, one week prior and to that date, (at the Institute in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum,) for the purpose of receiving applications from those desirous of entering as pupils, and to examine and classify them.

The Institute has been put in thorough order, is in a central and healthy location, and will commend itself to visitors, as thoroughly furnished and adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.

The corps of Professors and Instructors is complete, and will maintain the high reputation already established by the Institute. By order.
JOSIAH O. LOW,
Secretary.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—APPLETON'S Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York; Schools, Academies and Colleges supplied promptly with talented Teachers for every department of Literature, Science and Art. Schools supplied with pupils. Parents supplied with School Circulars free of cost. Families with Tutors and Governesses. Teachers wishing engagements should apply at once. Competent Teachers of Music, Modern Languages and Painting wanted.
REFERENCES—The Hon. JOHN C. RIVES, Washington, D. C.; Faculty Amherst College; Dr. LOWELL MASON, GEO. F. ROOT, D. C. VAN NORMAN et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th st., near 5th-av., reopens on 15th September. This French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies is under the care of Mr. and Madame Don Bernard, associated with Miss Jane Bulkley, who, for the last ten years, has been the successful teacher of the senior classes of Rutgers Institute. For circulars apply on the premises.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OFFERING THEIR services as Clerks would find their chances of obtaining desirable and profitable situations increased a hundred fold by a course of practice under the subscriber's direction. Entire success warranted. Particulars on application.
W. S. MACLAURIN,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor, room No. 10.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken—Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior office.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.—TERMS $30 PER QUARTER.—Wanted, three competent teachers. Apply, for ten days, at No. 700 4th-st., where circulars may be had.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE, A PERSON qualified to teach French and music on the piano; none but a person of polished manners, and who can bring satisfactory testimonials of aptness to teach, need apply. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York City Post-Office.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL OF A SCHOOL TO establish a young ladies' seminary in the country, two hours' distance of New-York. This is a fine opportunity offered. Address, for a week, SEMINARY, Box No. 169, *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO LADIES, ONE TO teach French and the other Music, can secure eligible situations South by applying to SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau st., New York. Best of references required.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin, with the usual English branches. Address E. C. R., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION to teach small children the English branches, with music, either in private school or family. *References given.* Address J. M., Box No. 711 Post Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family, and well educated, wishes to find a family or school to teach the French language, either at once or in September. Address G. T., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS, IN great abundance and of several nations including German and French, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 193 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has been coachman in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address R. [illegible], Box No. 165, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 406 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 306 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well-furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 12 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, near the South and Wall-st. Ferries, would like to add a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of respectability to a family of four. Address HOPE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached, with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD AND NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS wanted on or about the 1st September, for fifteen dollars a week, by a gentleman, wife, babe and nurse, where there are a few boarders, near St John's Park. Address Box No. 2,736 New-York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New-Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ¼ mile south of the dépôt.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD.—Three or four quiet, business men, desiring a genteel home, with partial board and dinner on Sundays, where comfort is studied, are requested to call at No. 146 4th st., near Barrow-st. The best reference will be required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where no other boarders are taken, and where he will find the comforts of a home; most unexceptionable references given. Address G. H. J., Box No. 4,728 New-York Post Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 79 2d av., corner 4th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED apartments, with or without board; location near Broadway, not above 20th st. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and particulars, H. S., Box No. 996, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 80 FRANKLIN-ST., near Taylor's saloon; six suites of parlor, bed and bath-rooms, and eight single rooms, all in perfect order.
J. BISCO, No. 158 East 22d-st., near 3d av.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a healthy neighborhood, and where there is no fever and ague, and of easy access to the City, for a gentleman and wife, and two small children and servant. Address A., Box 200, *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address B. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, about quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A PRESBYTERIAN Church in the City, where there is no choir; one possessing a strong voice, and competent, may apply after 7 o'clock P. M. to J. REID, No. 74 Hammond-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A COSTLY ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM piano-forte, rich stool and music cabinet for sale at No. 36 West 47th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; 7 octave, elegantly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front, all the modern improvements, overstrung bass, rich powerful tone, pearl keys, carved legs, celebrated City makers, two years' warantee from May last, and one of the most magnificent pianos ever offered for sale. Price $325 for piano, cabinet and stool; cost, $600. In perfect order, and will be shipped if required. Must be sold for the highest price offered. Apply day or evening, for three days.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

A FAMILY IN BROOKLYN WILL SELL A costly 7-octave rosewood piano, and stool, for $210, beautiful round corners, carvings, &c., city makers, and a warranted piano, rich tone, in use a short time, and cost $350; box for transportation included. Call at No. 66 High st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferry, for two days, from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 260 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	11¼c. to 12¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8¼c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Beef	11½c. to 1?c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess, $17 to $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE TOBACCO CUTTER, second-hand, goes by steam power. Will be sold cheap; is in first-rate order. Address C. L. S., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags for ladies' and gents' use. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner of Broadway and Wall st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND
R—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY
9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
50 shares Metropolitan Bank..........
42 shares Mechanics' Banking Association..........
50 shares Mercantile Bank..........
50 shares Mohawk Bank, of Schenectady
50 shares Bank of New York..........
25 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co..........
25 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co..........
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co..........
34 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co..........
10 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co..........
10 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co..........
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co..........
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co..........
20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co..........
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co..........
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express..........
20 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R..........
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co..........
50 shares New-York & Savannah Steamship Co..........
20 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co..........
100 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R..........
$5,000 St. Louis (Mo.) County 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
1,000 Watertown City 8 ₩ cent. Bonds due 1877.
25,000 Cleve. and Pittsburg R.R. 1st mtg. 7 ₩ cent.
2,000 Keokuk City 8 ₩ cent. Bonds due in 1862.
$5,000 Terra Haute & Alton R. R. 10 ₩ ct. Bonds
1,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₩ cent. Bonds due 1877.
2,000 Sacramento City 10 ₩ cent. Bonds due 1878.
Securities received in addition to the regular
tised list during every sale. Next regular sale on
DAY, Aug. 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks and
every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock
Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales on any
days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at priv
and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on de
A large variety of securities constantly on hand
vate sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. H. P. L
deceased, No. 130 4th-st., near Washington
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., of th
niture and effects of the deceased, consisting of
kitchen and bedroom furniture, carpets, books
surgical instruments; also, a lot of choice wines
at 12 o'clock, in front of the house, a fine gray hors
doctor's buggies, harness, &c. Sale positive for
Catalogues ready at the office, No. 271 Broadway,
of Chambers st., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, and at the
on the day of sale. By order of
THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administra

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HO
HOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, PAINT
&c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, wi
on THIS DAY (Monday) at 10½ o'clock, at No.
20th-st., near 6th-av., all the elegant furniture
above house, consisting of suites of parlor furni
ered in brocade and velvet; rosewood 7-octave
rosewood etageres, centre and side tables,
vases, lace curtains, mirrors, carpets, &c.; dining
furniture of every description; bedroom furni
rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads,
stands, commodes, sofas, rockers, chairs, clocks, ca
mirrors, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, A
o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I.,
100 country seats. Reference to S. B. R. Norton,
farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's
Wall-st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRA
Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs.,
road, East Brooklyn.

PINE & CORR, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF JEWELRY, C
LERY, silver plated ware, &c., on MONDAY,
o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, comp
brooches, pins, rings, seals, studs, gold pens and
watches, silver-plated castors and goblets, ivory
and other cutlery.
JOHN SHIEL
Assignee of Mortg

S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GL
AND CHINA—TUESDAY, Aug 10, at 10 o'clo
No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, 20 c
white granite ware, 12 casks yellow and rock w
boxes glass ware, and a large variety of China and
goods, in lots for retailers, consigned to be sold wi
reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO.
Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merch
Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bou
sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock
catalogue.

FORECLOSURE SALE—BY ORDER OF
Supreme Court—E. H. LUDLOW, Auctio
house and lot No. 71 Hammond-st., in a good neig
hood; a well-built three story basement brick hou
sale on the 10th August, at 12 M., at the Merchants'
change. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money re
main on mortgage. For other information, apply
GEO. S. STITT, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS A
OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, co
row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the prem

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER WILL LET
first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located
Madison-av., to a desirable private family, that w
willing to board himself and wife. House in perfe
der throughout. To a desirable party a liberal arr
ment will be made. Object, pleasant home. Ad
LIVINGSTON, Box No. 148 Times office. Reference
changed.

TO LET—FIRST SEPTEMBER, WITH BOARD
a private family, near 31st-st. and 5th av., a fine
of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor
nished with carpets and gas fixtures only; bath, cl
&c., on the same floor. Address Box No. 2,170 Post O

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½-STORY BRICK HO
No. 243 9th-av. containing 13 rooms in excellent
with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms. Re
to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire a
245 9th-av., corner of 26th-st.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR
10 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of groun
ing between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and
son River. Desirable locations for business. For pa
ulars, apply at the office of JAMES E. WELLS, N
9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY L
rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th
25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenie
and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to A
PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGH
rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x50. Also,
rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 231 Centre

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HO
Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office
trance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SA

NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY TO
CHANGE for farms in the State of New-York or
Jersey. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 263 Broadw

HOUSES & ROOMS WANT

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCALIT
town, convenient to cars and stages, a med
sized house in good repair, suitable for two small
lies without children. Rent from $500 to $600 p
num. Address A. & S., Box No. 202 Times Offi
one week.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

FOR SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF S
Norwalk, Conn., about three minutes' walk
New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt, a ha
country residence with about three acres of ground
fully laid out in orchard, garden and ornamental
with a great abundance of choice fruit. The ho
large two-story, with wing, having basement k
cellars and wash-house, all in good repair; th
houses consist of barn, coach house, stable, cow
henery, &c., &c., all good. The property overlooks
Island Sound and surrounding country; the who
wants to be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold
if applied for soon by a cash buyer. Apply on the
ises, to Mr. ROBERT HUTTON.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS
SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class h
having every convenience for a gentleman's re
situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the
Station, and commanding a very fine view of the
Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of
ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained
dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112
st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORAN
J., within five minutes' walk from the railway
The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedroom
lors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity
required can be had with the houses. Rent of ea
per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON,
New-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING.—LA
very convenient for permanent residence;
WM. E. PR

FARMS FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE LAND FOR SALE.—D
the present month only, I am duly authorized
from 20,000 to 30,000 acres of land in Morgan Coun
nessee. This land is offered by a gentleman who
his titles from the State, and who is constrained
mestic considerations to remove his family to Ca
The land lies in different tracts, interspersed with
tain, hill and vale, abounding in coal and iron, w
tered by streams and by springs of unsurpass
stone water; latitude, 35° to 36°, in the healthi
most beautiful country on earth. I will sell th
together as low as 25 cents per acre. Taxes nomi
tle unquestionable. S. J. ANDERSON, 33 W

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM I
town of Newburg, 3½ miles from the villa
beautiful and healthy location; it contains 141
excellent land; is well watered, and is suitable
purpose; has a good dwelling, and all the necess
buildings, with three orchards and an abundan
choicest fruit. Will sell 50 to 20 acres, if requir
orchards, buildings and other improvements. In
No. 393 Washington-st.; or of GEORGE GU
premises, Bedford Farm.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY
16, T. 88, N. R. 16 W., to sell or trade for Real
merchandise. One-half cash will be paid in.
CROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV
by the undersigned in behalf of the School Office
the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Boa
Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tues
the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for
and repairing the school furniture in Ward S
No. 38, in said Ward, and for supplying as much new
niture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and
tions now being made to said School-house, accord
specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of th
perintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.
School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all
proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest
JOHN B. LYDECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIIth W

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.
ERASTUS CORNING & SON,
No. 60 Wall-st.

Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st. (Phenix Bank Building.)

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.

M. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
General Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD. Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

[illegible], New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
[illegible] do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
[illegible]	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
[illegible], New-York.	E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
[illegible] & Sanger.	

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. Williams, President. R. Jenkins, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. Kissam & Taylor.

GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE
Treasury Notes.
New-York State 6 per cents.
Ohio State 6 per cents.
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) 6 per cents.
St. Paul City 12 per cents.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 30 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 33 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1887—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $[illegible], to be retained in a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest. The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $[illegible], of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,201,000, ($1,[illegible] of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,016,708. The taxables for 1857 amount to $3[illegible],623,564. The population is 70,000. The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment. The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st. Full particulars, including copies of laws under which said Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST. offer for sale the following Bonds:
Albany City 6 per cent.
Buffalo Water-Works Company 7 per cent.
Burlington City 8 and 10 per cents.
Cleveland City 7 per cent. Issued for Water-Works.
Covington City 6 per cent.
Detroit City 7 per cent. Issued for Water-Works.
Louisville 6 per cent.
Memphis City 6 per cent. guaranteed by State of Tennessee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1858.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for [illegible] shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst., at this office, the same being required to extend the mains, &c. of the Company. TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of subscription; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY E. McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES on [illegible], similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM $[illegible] to $[illegible], to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. [illegible] 8th-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LAND FARM MORTGAGES and 10 per cent cash, in exchange for dry goods or other merchandise, $20,000 to $60,000 worth. Apply at No. 8 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. or Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE stock and bond holders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last, may be obtained by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT TELVERTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

$1,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN SOME lucrative and respectable business. Address B. W. [illegible], Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY Stock. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 55 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $260,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Noah S. Hunt,
Effingham Townsend,	Thomas Smull,
[illegible] Swords,	J. S. Ranson,
John Penfold,	Geo. A. Townsend,
John Compton,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
[illegible] Haight,	U. J. Smith,
Joseph Lawrence,	Alfred Willis,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Silas Bronson,	Alve. E. Laing,
A. R. Eno,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Watson,	J. S. Boyd,
Joseph W. Corlies,	A. Venaga Del Valle,
Samuel Willets,	Lawrence Turnure,
J. [illegible] Nicoll,	Henry S. Leverich,
[illegible], Jr.	J. H. Holcombe,
	Hugh Laing, President.

Jas. D. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000.
With a large Surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

CAPITAL $200,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., [illegible] Bank, New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. B. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. M. [illegible], Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 4th, 1858.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 10th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL S. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, 1858. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Co., Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 5, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1858.—A dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th of August. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 9, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 6, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 6, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 331, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $300 PAYABLE at three months, dated Aug. —, 1858, to CHARLES BECKERT'S own order and indorsed by STEPHEN CONOVER. Any one returning the above Note to GEO. JARDINE & SON, organ manufactory, No. 100 White-st., corner of Centre, will be suitably rewarded for his trouble.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a wallet containing about $530—lost on Saturday morning, near the corner of William and Beaver sts., by H. CLASSEN & SON. No. 37 Beaver-st.

LOST—AUG. 6, A SMALL PACKAGE OF SKELETON TRUSS PADS, marked (J. W. Riggs' patent.) The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to J. GIBBS, No. 175 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—One of the cheapest and best stands in the City; the owner has had it fitted up at a great expense, for a first-class bakery and confectionery, and ice-cream saloon; the rent is not so much an object, but to secure a good tenant; an extra oven can be built if necessary, at the owner's expense, and front cellar fitted up also. The owner can be seen on the premises, at No. 496 Grand st., or at No. 250 South st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 capital, to manufacture Getty's patented self-closing and patented ventilating lager-bier faucets. The reputation of these faucets is already established, and only wants the above amount to insure most profitable returns. Apply at the manufactory, No. 97 Cliff-st. H. GETTY, Patentee.

$500.—WANTED A PARTNER OF STEADY habits, to take an equal interest in a first class family grocery store, a very desirable stand, that has been long established, and doing an extensive trade. Profits large, expenses light, and no risk. Apply at No. 18 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $30,000 to $40,000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 2,744, Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—$300 WILL PURCHASE THE ENTIRE parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture bedding, linen, and every article requisite to keep house, of a small family leaving for Europe. This is a chance seldom met with. Apply at No. 217 Cumberland-st., Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 85.) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LETTER, NOTE, AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD PENS, RODGERS' KNIVES.
Law Blanks, Portmonnaies, &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 43 Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 29

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL ... Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT ... Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW YORK.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1¼ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, A a., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE—CABIN $20—STEERAGE $8.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Freight six cents per foot. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $36; New-Orleans, $39. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. C. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. H. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN [illegible] HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WIERS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains.
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, [illegible] A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven, and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Monday, Aug. 9 ... 2 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9 ... 5 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 ... 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10 ... 6½ A. M.
Wed'dy, Aug. 11 ... 1 P. M.	Wed'dy, Aug. 11 ... 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12 ... 7 P. M.	Wed'dy, Aug. 11 ... 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12 ... 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12 ... 10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 13 ... 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12 ... 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 13 ... 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13 ... 10½ P. M.
	Friday, Aug. 13 ... 3 P. M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 123 Broadway; Besson & Brower, of No. 179 West-st.
Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 1[illegible], East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board.
J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 9 ... 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 9 ... 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 ... 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10 ... 3½ P. M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 11 ... 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 11, Laura will not connect ... 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12 ... 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do ... 4½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 13 ... 9½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, do ... 4½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, Aug. 9 ... 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9 ... 5½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 ... 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10 ... 9 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 11 ... 5 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 11 ... 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12 ... 5 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12 ... 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 13 ... 5 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13 ... 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 14 ... 5 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 14 ... 6½ A. M.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancey's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Ames) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M., returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., dinner on board, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Ames-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 130th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 20 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATALINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

FOR CHARTER, EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, &c.—The splendid new steamer MASSACHUSETTS, fitted in elegant style, is now ready. Apply to G. B. [illegible], No. 68 South-st., or to the Captain on board, foot Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—TWO SECOND-HAND BILLIARD tables for sale, mahogany beds, and made by a superior maker. For particulars address W. J. WALSER, No. 21 Spruce-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of [illegible] CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing [illegible], May 17, 1858. Trains leave the depot corner of White and Centre sts. [illegible]
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, for
7:30 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North of Williams' Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge, do. do.
4 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams' Bridge and all stations North.
5:45 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:00 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams' Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 31, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 6 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 6 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, [illegible] A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:50 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 8:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see Express, Evening Post, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and [illegible]:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN C. CHEESMAN, General Guardian of Matilda Peirce and Allan Peirce, and STEPHEN T. WYGANT, General Guardian of Grace Wygant, (formerly Grace Peirce,) against DANIEL TOWNSEND, JOHN LANE, SETH C. KEYES and AMELIA E., his wife, James De Gray, Henry E. Quinan, William Moultrie, Thomas Palmer, Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman, John A. Davenport, Charles G. Till, —— Rodgers, and John C. Cheesman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Trustees of Caroline L. Stokes, under the will of Stephen B. Munn, deceased; John B. Mortimer, John T. Walton, Morton Mortimer and Charles Dekost.—To Seth C. Keyes, one of the defendants in this action—Sir: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs, Rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York.
The original complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York, July 19, 1858.
jy19-law6wM* JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES A. CLINTON, plaintiff, against SANFORD H. KARNER and MARY his wife, (who for the purposes of this action is sued in the name of Mary, the plaintiff being ignorant of her correct name,) defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1858, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 16, 1858. A. D. DITMARS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au2-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MAURICE WHITE against MARY ANN WHITE.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 347 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated New-York, July 24, 1858.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy26-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1858.
SAMUEL B. WATERS, } Administrators.
JOSIAH BLACKWELL,
my31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL S. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated—New-York, March 15, 1858.
mh16-law6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eight doors east of Broadway, New-York. All complaints [illegible] the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weakness, &c. &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the worst case of Scrofula, have established its reputation as the very best and safest remedy that can be used. Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is [illegible] for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. [illegible] Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR [illegible] carriage paid, thus insuring [illegible]. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 6 till 8 P. M., at 1[illegible] Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. E. CORBETT, No. 13 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of [illegible] on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against [illegible].

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal [illegible] Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to possess the latest and most radical treatment, curing the most severe cases, at No. 63 Mercer st., [illegible], opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. Also, Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 pictures illustrated. Price $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 220 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advanced opinions, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it [illegible] the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in private consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal.
No. 450 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar diseases. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office, No. [illegible] Bleecker st., corner Wooster-place, two blocks east of Broadway.
Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-store No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of sexual diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, may call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent by letter free except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE is to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Depot No. 10 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 3 Hall of Records,
New-York, July 28, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of TAPPAN & McKILLOP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN McKILLOP, at No. 8 Beekman-st., who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN McKILLOP.
New-York, July 1, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, of which the terms are as follows:—
First—The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is McKILLOP & WOOD.
Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the conducting the business of a Commercial Agency.
Third—The names of the general partners interested therein are JOHN McKILLOP, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State of New-York; DAVID WOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner interested therein is FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, aforesaid.
Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash.
Fifth—The partnership shall commence on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
JOHN McKILLOP,
DAVID WOOD,
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
Dated New-York, July 1, 1858.

THE FIRM OF MORSE & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W. MORSE will sign for the firm in liquidation.
A. W. MORSE,
W. P. TALBOYS.
No. 41 William-st., New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1858.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, domestic and foreign exchange, and commercial paper.
EDWARD WOLFE,
A. W. MORSE.
No. 41 William-st., New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and WILLIAM HILL CATHIE, under the firm and name of CATHIE & WOODCOCK, in the business of [illegible], at No. 27 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved. The undersigned hereby withdraws from said firm, and his connection therewith ceases from this date; and he hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by said CATHIE in the name of said firm or otherwise, from this date.
Dated Aug. 5, 1858. SAMUEL B. WOODCOCK.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail attended to.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Frank Leslie on Charges of Libelling Aldermen Tuomey and Reed—[illegible] Scene at the Tombs.

On Saturday morning Frank Leslie was rearrested on [illegible] of Aldermen Reed and Tuomey. [illegible] Mr. Leslie to accompany him [illegible] Justice Osborn, at the Tombs, not [illegible] opportunity to see counsel or procure [illegible]. On arriving at the Tombs they were met by [illegible] Tuomey and Reed, accompanied by Mr. [illegible], their counsel. Mr. Leslie was asked [illegible] examination, and having answered [illegible], Mr. Graham produced the complaints. [illegible] Tuomey makes two complaints. He [illegible] of a wood-cut in the number of *Leslie's* [illegible] bearing date July 31, in which he is represented [illegible] character of a rollicking Irishman, holding [illegible] black bottle in one hand and a [illegible] in the other. A remark underneath [illegible] intimates that he is in hot pursuit of a [illegible], and vowing a determination to throw overboard [illegible] unfortunate victim of his ire the moment [illegible] within his clutches. He also complains [illegible] another wood cut, in which the nasal peculiarities of himself and Alderman Reed are singularly [illegible]. An article in the same number, entitled "The Swill-milk Question," is objected to as containing statements "false, libelous and defamatory." Alderman Reed complains of an article designated "One Course on the Swill-milk Question," which he alleges contains statements regarding his official [illegible], false, and likely to injure his fair fame and standing in the community. The burden of his complaint [illegible] in a large-sized wood-cut, representing him [illegible] in front of his butcher's shop, and three [illegible] Irishmen trying to negotiate the sale of [illegible] cow, whose horns have fallen off, whose [illegible] is covered with sores, the tongue protruding at [illegible] length from the mouth, and the legs tottering under their weight of diseased flesh. The following brief dialogue is represented under the wood cut as having taken place between the leader of the party and the Alderman:

[illegible]—"I send you towld the Alderman [illegible] that swill-fed beef was woorth half a cint [illegible] pound more than any other kind of mate. Here's a [illegible], yer Honor; doesn't he look fat and lusty—[illegible]! don't yer eyes water to look at it? [illegible]; we've brought it on purpose for [illegible] over the dimes, and it is yours."

Alderman Reed—"I don't deal in that kind of beef. [illegible] as an alderman, not as a butcher."

Mr. Graham insisted that the Magistrate should [illegible] Mr. Leslie to give $2,500 bail to answer each [illegible] before the Court of General Sessions, and [illegible] in the mean time should be enjoined from [illegible] any more libelous caricatures. Mr. Graham proceeded to state that they intended to show [illegible] English scoundrels that they could not libel [illegible] caricature respectable citizens with impunity.

Mr. Leslie suggested that Mr. Graham should be more careful in his use of epithets.

Mr. Graham—Don't speak to me, you scoundrel, [illegible] shall not be answerable for the consequences. These fellows (alluding to Mr. Leslie and a friend with him) intend to caricature the entire Court. I'll [illegible] the first man I see take out a pencil. The first acquaintance I ever had with Leslie showed him to be a d—d scoundrel. If they will meet me on any flat [illegible] New-York, I'll take the heads off both of them. [illegible] there is no Miss-Nancyism about me.

Mr. Leslie—We are gentlemen. We are no pugilists, Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham—You are a G—d d—d English thief. I [illegible] the pair of you.

Justice Osborn—Mr. Graham, you must stop this; I [illegible] allow it.

Mr. Graham—Within the past seventy-two hours, he has sent a shaft to the heart of the only remaining parent I have on earth, and the other night I went down about past his establishment, intending if I met him [illegible] to whip him like a dog.

Mr. Leslie asked if the Court intended to allow such proceedings to continue. They were gentlemen, and not blackguards.

Ald. Reed—If they are gentlemen, he has sailed under an *alias* for the past five years.

Mr. Leslie—That is not true.

Justice Osborn—Gentlemen, you must stop this.

Mr. Graham—The only question is, are two gentlemen to be continually libelled by these English transports? They contaminate the air. If I stay in the [illegible] much longer, I shall suffocate. See the mean-looking English thieves.

This style of conversation continued some time longer, but did not lead to any breach of the peace. [illegible] gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer [illegible] charges preferred against him. Mr. Alexander Douglass, of the firm of Douglass & Sherwood, shirt manufacturers, became his bondsman.

ANOTHER DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Last evening, a man who declined to give his name, made a complaint at the Fourth Ward Station-house against the proprietor of a notorious gambling [illegible] house, at No. 210 Old William-street, stating that he had lost a considerable sum of money there [illegible]. On his representation, Captain De Camp, accompanied by Sergeant Williams and ten or [illegible] officers, visited the place and arrested the proprietor, Gustavus Lindenmiller, and the barkeeper, Gustavus Brondon. They subsequently cleaned [illegible] of its visitors, to the number of five to eight [illegible], who, when the officers entered, were engaged in various ways in violating the Sunday laws—[illegible] gambling at roulette and cards, &c. Lindenmiller and his barkeeper were locked up for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Saturday evening, at a late hour, as Mr. John W. Swift, residing at No. 1 [illegible]-street, was about entering his residence, seven young fellows suddenly surrounded him. One threw a coat over his head and drew it firmly across his mouth, three or four held his arms, while the [illegible] explored his pockets, robbing him of his gold watch and chain, valued at $150, and $40 in money. The ruffians all escaped. Yesterday afternoon Chas. [illegible] was arrested by officer Little, of the Tenth Ward, and identified by Mr. Swift as one of the parties who robbed him. Justice Steers committed him [illegible]. On the same evening, Mason McMichael was attacked in Seventh-avenue by three rowdies, and robbed of $4, all the money he had about him. He [illegible] the fellows to the North River, when they threatened to throw him off the dock if he did not leave them. He insisted on remaining, however, and by the aid of the Police captured the villains. They were locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH, to whom they gave the names of John Foley, Martin Kelly, and Barney Toole.

CONFIDENCE OPERATORS AT WORK.—Mr. James [illegible], a Mississippian, on Saturday, took his introductory glimpse of the New-York elephant, by being [illegible] out of $100, by a couple of confidence operators. *One of the sharpers got into conversation* with the confiding Mississippian, and offered to show him the City. They had walked but a few [illegible] when the second sharper met them, and demanded pay for a tailor's bill. The first sharper offered a $100 bill on the "City Bank and Trust Company," a worthless concern, which the second [illegible], of course, could not change. The Mississippian gave gold for the bill, and the sharpers gave him the slip. Saturday, Wm. Sheldon, one of the [illegible] sharpers was arrested and detained to answer.

NOT A DESIRABLE BOARDER.—A genteel young man, giving his name as Harland Goddert, on Friday afternoon engaged a room and board at No. 182 Grand-street. On Saturday morning, a little before daylight, he took a tour of the rooms of his fellow-boarders, and picked up two gold watches and a [illegible] containing some money. As he did not present himself at breakfast, the owners of the missing property naturally suspected him of the theft. Officers *Reed* and *Eustace, of the Detective Police,* being apprised of the facts, found the missing [illegible] and recovered the lost valuables. He was locked up in the Tombs to answer.

CHILD FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—A boy nearly [illegible] years of age, son of Mrs. Mary McGuire, who keeps a porter house in Greenwich-avenue, died [illegible] convulsions produced by fright. A stranger to [illegible] entered the place, called for liquor, and it being refused threw a bundle of wood at *her*, the sticks flying in every direction and breaking a number of decanters and glasses. The boy was immediately seized with convulsions as stated. The police are on the look out for the ruffian.

DETERMINED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—EMMA [illegible], an Irish woman, strongly addicted to rum-drinking, was found, Friday evening, at No. 30 Elm-street, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which she had taken for the purpose of *self-destruction.* The poison was removed from her stomach. On Friday evening she was arrested for drunkenness, and locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house, when she attempted to hang herself, but was prevented.

CARRYING A SLUNG SHOT.—A colored boy giving his name as George Savage and his age 14, but large of his age, was found yesterday in the Fifth Ward, having a slung shot in his possession. Justice Osborn ordered him to be locked up.

Mayor's Police.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Pursuant to a warrant filed *by Justice* OSBORN, a descent was made, late on Friday night, by Officers Brandt, Quirk and [illegible], upon a house *of prostitution kept* by [illegible] at No. 126 Greenwich-street. [illegible], the landlady and the musician were [illegible], and Justice OSBORN committed the parties for examination.

[illegible].—Ludwig M. Able, of [illegible] County, a manufacturer 46 years of age, was held in custody during the whole of Friday [illegible] of his counsel, and brought before the Mayor on Saturday morning, charged, on the affidavit of a little girl not more than 12 years of age, [illegible] upon the steps of the *City Hall, and who* had been watching Abbie's movements for some time. The officer who arrested him did so, having questioned the girl as to the nature of his conversation with her. The child is the daughter of a washerwoman, and had been trying to collect a few chips in a basket, and has the appearance of modesty and intelligence. For the sake of his family, and at the earnest entreaty of counsel for the accused, the case was dismissed, with an appropriate reprimand. The mother of the child was exceedingly indignant at the insult to her offspring.

Two bogus ticket cases were taken before the Recorder. In one of them, Stephen Gordon, of No. 109 West-street, was compelled to disgorge in the sum of $82.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Saturday, upon the body of JOHN McCLUSKY, found in the water foot of Jay-street. The deceased was a peddler, and had been missing for several days. The evidence showed that he was very intemperate in his habits. There being no marks of violence on the body, the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

KILLED BY A CLOTHES-POLE.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of JAMES FARRELL a boy three years old, who died from injuries caused by a clothes-pole falling on his head, at the residence of his parents, No. 169 Hammersley-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATALLY SCALDED.—CATHARINE O'CONNELL, a child six years of age, whose parents reside at No. 125 Greenwich-street, died on Saturday morning, from the effects of scalds received by spilling upon her a pitcher of boiling hot coffee. Verdict accordingly.

BOY DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—WM. MICHAELSON, a boy 6 years of age, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, in a cistern in the rear yard of No. 136 Attorney-street. He was jumping upon the boards covering the cistern, which gave way and let him fall into the water underneath. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

DEATH OF JUDGE DUER.—Chief Justice DUER died yesterday morning at the house of his son on Staten Island.

[Advertisement.]

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.—This much-talked-of novelty—perhaps the most astonishing ever witnessed on any stage—is to be presented at PURDY's National Theatre to-night. They number fifty pretty talented children, with ages from 4 to 10 years, and wherever they have appeared have created a great *furore*. To-night they appear in "Le Fete Dancenti" and, the Ballet entitled the "Warriors of the Harem." A Farce by the Company will commence and conclude the entertainment. The Troupe are to appear every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The family destitute of this preparation is literally without the only safe and certain means of curing those eruptions, ulcers, swellings, and painful nervous complaints so common to us all. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON's Saloon.

Brooklyn Items.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman, apparently not more than 16 years old, was found, yesterday morning, in the water at the foot of Sedgwick-street. The body has evidently been in the water only a short time, and has on a black silk basque, plaited, quilted skirt and Morocco gaiters. Further particulars can be obtained from Coroner REDDING.

On Saturday the body of an unknown man was taken out of the water near the foot of Harrison-street. The deceased was about 40 years old, and had on light woolen pants, dark coat and coarse boots. Had been in the water some time.

COLLISION—BOY KILLED.—On Saturday last, the Union Ferry Company's boat *Metropolis*, running on the Wall-street Ferry, came in collision with a lighter near the New-York shore, by which one cabin of the boat was nearly torn off, and a boy, whose parents reside at No. 212 Atlantic-street, killed.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.—A man named PATRICK BURNS, shoemaker, residing in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago induced the wife of MR. GILLESPIE, another shoemaker, to elope with him. The faithless one is "fat, fair and forty." The guilty pair carried away an interesting boy 9 years old, son of MR. GILLESPIE, and all of Mr. G.'s clothing. He has traced the runaways to Brooklyn, and hopes to recover the child, but don't want the wife.

THE GOLD-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—JAMES McCLOSKEY, who was shot by ALEXANDER JAMIESON, in Gold-street, during a fight on the 5th of July last, died at the City Hospital on Friday night, of the injuries then received. His funeral was largely attended yesterday, from his late residence, corner of Portland and Myrtle avenues. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A girl fourteen years old, named CATHARINE COLSTON, residing at No. 220 Pearl-street, died on Friday night from injuries received by her clothes taking fire. JAMES WEST, 14 years old, of No. 163 President-street, fell from a tree near his father's residence, on Saturday, and was instantly killed.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Three men were arrested on Saturday for passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the National Bank, Providence, R. I. They were committed for examination.

New-Jersey Items.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENTS.—About 9 o'clock Friday evening, a young woman named SARAH POTTS was filling a fluid lamp at the residence of MR. ANDREW MULLIGAN at No. 200 South Fourth-street, when the gas from the lamp she was filling came in contact with the flame of the lamp near her, causing an explosion. Her clothing was instantly enveloped in flames and her body severely burned. Physicians were called in to attend her but she was past recovery, and died in about five hours afterwards. Deceased is a relative of MR. MULLIGAN and was left in charge of the house while his family were in the country. She was about 20 years of age, and has parents residing in Troy, N. Y. Coroner McANALLY held an inquest, when a verdict of "Death by burning" was rendered. About 9½ o'clock the same evening, a fluid lamp exploded in a house in Prospect-street, between South First and Second-streets, setting fire to the clothing of a female who was carelessly filling a lighted lamp. Fortunately the flames were extinguished without doing material damage to the furniture, or inflicting serious injury to the person of the female.

SINGULAR MORTALITY AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—Between 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon and the evening of that day five foundlings died in quick succession at the Almshouse. These comprise all the foundlings that have been taken to that institution since March last and under the charge of the Superintendents of the Poor. The list is as follows: A female child found in March, in the Fourth Ward; female child found in April, also in the Fourth Ward; female child found at No. 169 Bay-street, in July; female child, July 16, found under a bench at Washington square; female child found on 5th August, under a stoop at No. 5 Barrey-place. Three of the above were in charge of nurses outside the Almshouse, and the remainder in charge of the Almshouse nurse. The bodies of the little innocents were "laid out" yesterday and placed in one coffin. The funeral took place from the Almshouse at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. DEBARTHER. A large number of persons were present to witness the exercises. It is supposed that the foundlings were drugged previous to their abandonment.

ROBBED.—On Friday afternoon, the dwelling apartments over HENKLE's saloon, on Newark-avenue, were entered during the temporary absence of the occupants, and robbed of $50 in gold, the hard earned savings of a poor woman. The thieves escaped with their booty.

THE KNIFE.—On Thursday night an affray occurred in South Third-street, in which a German named GERSHON was seriously injured. The assailants have not yet been arrested.

Interesting Army News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

Thinking you might be pleased to know what was going on out in this region, I have noted down a few items to send you.

General HARNEY and Staff arrived here yesterday, *en route* for the Head-Quarters of the Department of the West, at St. Louis, Mo. He was accompanied by Major HUNT's Light Battery, Major PEMBERTON's First Company of 4th Artillery, and Lieut. ROBERTSON's Company of 2d Dragoons, all under the command of Colonel MAY.

Major HUNT's battery goes in to Fort Leavenworth with General HARNEY. Colonel MAY, with the other two companies, stop at this post.

Colonel SUMNER, with six companies—(Company A, Capt. BEALL; B, Capt. SACKETT; C, Capt. WOOD; D, Capt. McINTOSH; E, Capt. STURGIS; I, Capt. CARR;) of the First Regiment of Cavalry, leave their camp to-morrow morning on a tour through the Indian country. He is to march south through the Chianne country, to let them know that he is still about; thence to the point where the Santa Fé road crosses the Arkansas River, and some fifty or sixty miles further south to Cracker river, the *great resort of the Kioway Indians. They require* some good advice, and no doubt the old Colonel will give it to them, and they will do well to listen to it, or they may have reason to repent of it hereafter. They are without doubt the greatest set of scamps on the prairies. After this duty, Colonel SUMNER returns with his command to Forts Riley and Leavenworth, where they are to be quartered for the winter. There is one thing very much to the credit of this young regiment—the First Cavalry—the whole Regiment is at this moment in the field, and with the exception of the Lieutenants, every officer is present with the Regiment. Very few regiments can say as much.

Some thirty or forty Chiennes did a very impudent thing to-day about noon. They jumped into the camp of the whole Pawnee nation; encamped on the reserve, and right under the eyes of the *great Indian fighter*, General HARNEY, and started off with some two or three hundred Pawnee ponies. The Pawnees were soon on their heels, and recovered all their ponies with the exception of some thirty or forty, but lost in the fight, which lasted for some miles, two killed, and some six or eight wounded.

STYX.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 7.

$9,000	N. Y. S. 6s '73..	114½	250	Reading Railroad..	45¾
3,000	Ind. State 5s....	86	1050	do........s10	46
4,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	92½	200	do........s3	46
1,000	N. C. St. 6s....	96½	2050	do........	46
16,000	Mo. State 6s....	85¼	100	do........s30	45¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	86½	100	do........b30	46½
1,000	Virginia 6s....	92½	100	do........b60	46¾
4,000	Ohio State 6s '86..107		100	do........b60	45¾
1,000	E. R. 1st m. b....	86	200	do........c	45¾
4,000	H. R. R. 1st m. b.	101	300	do........s3	46¾
2,000	H. R. R. 2d m....	83½	300	do........b60	46
1,000	Gosh. Branch b..	66	100	do........c	46¼
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. b s30	88	100	Mich. Cent. R. R. b60	59
9,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	21	50	do........	59
9,000	do........	21½	175	do........	58½
14,000	H. & St. Jo. R. bs	60	400	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23½
5,000	C., St. P. & F. D. bs.	22½	50	M. So. & N. Ia. prf stk.	44
13,000	do........	23	100	do........s60	43¼
20	Park Bank........	101¼	100	do........b30	44¼
10	Nassau Bank........	96	50	Panama Railroad b3	113½
10	N. Y. Life & Trust Co.	128	50	do........	113
20	Cary Imprvm't Co...	6	200	Gal. & Chi. R. R....	84½
15	Del. & Hu. C'l Co..	90½	50	do........	84½
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	79	100	do........	84½
100	do........b60	78	50	do........s10	84½
250	do........opg	78½	50	do........s60	84½
50	do........opg	78	300	do........s6	84½
850	do........opg	78¼	100	do........	85
100	do........s60	78	100	do........s10	85
50	do........s30	78	300	do........s3	85½
250	do........opg	78¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R....	34½
200	do........opg	78½	110	do........	35
200	do........p30	78½	50	do........	36½
50	do........opg	78½	100	do........s60	34½
500	do........opg	78½	500	do........s30	35
50	do........opg	78½	100	do........	35¼
100	do........b30	79	10	Chic. & R. I. R. R. c	75½
200	Erie Railroad......	17	150	do........s30	75
50	do........	16½	100	do........c	75½
10	Chic., Burl & Q. R..	65	50	do........c	75½
200	LaCr. & Mil. R. R..	4½	150	do........	75½
50	New Jersey R. R..	125½	100	do........b30	75½
6	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	91			

MONDAY, Aug. 9—A. M.

THE GREAT EVENT of the past week was the successful laying and landing of the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, which was confirmed on Saturday afternoon by late and authentic dispatches from Trinity Bay. Some days will probably yet transpire before the practical working of this extraordinary line is tested. But on this point the public are less incredulous than upon the previous essential of laying the cable from shore to shore. And we may therefore conclude that the commercial, as well as the social and political world, are on the eve of a mighty, though peaceful, revolution, by means of this wonderful achievement. That it is to work immense good to trade—in its activity, regularity and reliability—we cannot for a moment doubt. That it is to change the order, without really impairing the profits of well-directed speculation, we are almost sure. But on this point, we are free to confess that we find among a portion of our business people a decided contrariety of opinion. Some of the Continental merchants particularly seem to apprehend that the submarine telegraph will kill speculation, though we see no greater force in their reasoning than might have applied to the ordinary land telegraph hence to New-Orleans ten years ago. And *this*, we all know, has worked incalculable good to the merchant and banker, without subtracting from the machinery or paralyzing the energies of speculation. For our own part, we look forward most confidently to see the financial and mercantile intercourse between England and the United States almost doubled, in activity, if not in amount, in the course of a few years, by the successful operation of this pioneer Cable, and the two or three competing lines which are sure to follow.

The New-York bids for the $10,000,000 United States five ℘ cent. loan to be awarded at Washington to-day, closed at 4 o'clock on Saturday, so far as they are indicated by the preliminary deposits of 1 ℘ cent. on the amount bid for, in the Sub-Treasury office. It is not improbable, however, that combination bids between parties at the Seat of Government and New-York bankers and brokers, will be filed with the Secretary early this forenoon. The gross amount of bids here is below the general expectation, which, on the basis of the previous offers for $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, was placed as high as thirty millions; whereas, the amount offered for is $18,500,000. A few hours will decide how much this has been increased at other points, as well as the average premium to be paid by the successful bidders.

The Foreign Trade movement of the last week indicates what we believe a number of the heavy Dry-Goods importers, particularly in French and German wares, are already realizing, an improved general business for the Fall season. The total amount of entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $6,594,310, as against $4,918,916, the first week in August last year. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are also the heaviest of the present season; the heaviest of any one week since the beginning of the pressure and panic of last Fall. They amount to $1,246,511, which gives the Government, at the office here, an excess of $408,717 over the disbursements of the week. The balances stand $5,553,447, against $5,144,730 at the close of the previous week. This gain, together with $735,741 in bullion exported to foreign States (against $2,059,433 same week last season), will probably reduce the averages of Specie in Bank on the statement to be made up this afternoon something under thirty-five million dollars, as against $35,712,107 on the previous statement. The result, however, may be varied by the Gold exchanges with the neighboring cities, of which no record is kept. The payment of the Pennsylvania State interest on Monday last, at Philadelphia, about equalized the exchanges with that city. Before that the New York banks were believed to be debtor to Philadelphia. With Boston, the bank balances continue in favor of New-York. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amount to $934,545 (of which two-thirds in Cotton), against $1,202,879 the same week last season.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, to the 31st July inclusive, the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, (Specie and Bullion excluded) amounted since

Jan. 1, to........	$76,475,122
Add week in August........	6,594,310
Total to date........	$83,069,432
Against same time, 1857........	153,791,238
Decrease this year........	$70,721,806

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1..	$36,763,000
Add week in August........	931,545
Total to date........	$37,697,545
Against same time, 1857........	45,127,879
Decrease to date........	$7,430,334

The same tables make the Export of Specie

since Jan. 1........	$15,161,000
Add week in August........	735,741
Total to date........	$15,896,741
Against same time last year........	28,285,433
Decrease this year........	$12,388,692

The amount of Gold delivered at this port from California, and Gold and Silver recieved here from abroad since Jan. 1, is:

From California........		$21,116,448
Europe, Mexico, &c........		1,815,000
Together........		$22,931,448
Against 1857:		
From California........	$18,762,267	
Europe, &c........	5,900,000	$24,662,267
Decrease this year........		$[illegible]

The variations in Money and Foreign Exchange through the past week were but slight. As general business revives, and the preparations for the United States Loan draw near, there is some speculation indulged on the Street and among the Banks, as to the probabilities of at least a moderate rise in the value of Money. Similar views were interchanged much earlier in the season when the negotiations of the Government temporarily transferred part of the Bank reserve to the Sub-Treasury. But no change, except to increase ease, followed then, and whatever change may be impending now, seems so questionable or distant, as scarcely to affect the rates at which Money is lent on call, or short paper. The Brokers on Saturday reported no alteration whatever. We quote 3@4 ℘ cent at call; 3@5 ℘ cent. on mercantile bills, 30@90 days, and 5@7 ℘ cent. on longer paper, according to classification. Unless, however, the late crisis is to revolutionize the commercial seasons, as it has upset nearly all other financial calculations, the time ought to be drawing nigh for improved employment.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central, with dividend........	85@83¼@84½
New-York Central, ex-dividend........	80¼@78@79¼
New-York and Erie........	16½@16¾@17½
Reading........	50@51½@45¾@47
Rock Island........	78¼@75@76½
Michigan Southern........	24½@22¾@23½
Preferred........	46½@44@44½
Illinois Central........	74½@72¾@73
Panama........	112@115@111@113¾
Pacific Mail........	89@82@89¾
Hudson........	28½@26½@28½
Galena........	87½@84½@85½
Missouris........	86½@85½@85½
Virginias........	92@92½@92½
Tennessees........	92½@92½@92½
La Crosse Land Grants........	24½@20@21½
Toledo........	36½@34½@35½
Delaware and Hudson........	90½@90½@90½
Michigan Central........	62½@58½@59

The Stock Exchange dealings of the week were marked by more than the usual irregularity of tone and price. The previous week closed upon a sharp and undivided contest between the speculators for and against the market for the ascendency, and this was scarcely determined until after Thursday, when the movements for the *Bear* account were redoubled on one or two prominent Stocks, and then carried, on Saturday, pretty much through the entire list. The *Bull* support was weakened by a sudden change or reversal of position of a prominent operator in Reading Shares, and also by the absence from town of two or three leading speculators in New-York Central, Galena, &c. The main point of attack on Friday was Rock Island, and on Saturday New-York Central, now sold ex-dividend, and for the reopening of the transfers on the 23d inst. The sales marked on the list for the opening require the use of no certificates of Stock until that time, thus affording every convenience to the *Bear* account to multiply time contracts, of which a large number, made by much the same parties, were previously outstanding to fall due at the opening, or soon after. The heavy sales of Saturday, though made through one or two commission brokers—the regular broker of the steamboat party standing aloof—were believed to be in good part for the same account. Of 3,000 Shares pressed at 79@78½@78 ex-dividend, there was only a single sale of 200 by certificate, or in other words, for cash. At the same time, it is remarked that the declaration of the accustomed 4 ℘ cent. dividend failed to give the stock the immediate strength which some of its friends had anticipated, and this of course lent courage to the movement in the opposite direction. In turn, however, the sudden break-down from 80½ to 78 brought forward new buyers, and on Saturday afternoon the stock brought 79½, and closed, with most of the other Railroads, firm, at the recovery. The lowest sales of Rock Island were at 75 ℘ cent.; the closing bid 76½ ℘ cent. The erratic movement in Reading, opened early in the week at 50, went up to 51½, fell back to 50@49@48@45¾, and reacted to 47 ℘ cent. at the close. The coal tonnage of the week over the road is 36,273, which is 1,700 tons less than expected—caused, writes a Philadelphia broker, by the transfer of part of the business of one of the coal merchants to the canal. Panama shares have established a rise of about 2 ℘ cent. on Saturday week, fluctuating, in the meanwhile, from 112 to 115, back to 111 and up to 113¾@114 at the close. The movement in Pacific Mail has been equally, perhaps more violent—89 down to 82 ℘ cent., and up to 89¾ at the close on Saturday, when an extra dividend of 6 ℘ cent. was made known. The declaration of this dividend, which distributes about $200,000 of the present large surplus to the stockholders, and the reserve of the remainder for the exigencies of a weekly instead of semi-monthly steam service, and for the regular 10 ℘ cent. dividend in November, will not only improve the Stock, but afford pretty general satisfaction to the outside stockholders. The purpose of the Company to double the steam-service to California is an equally strong point for the Panama interest, which, while doing well enough before for a 12 ℘ cent. dividend, ought and will do much better under increased facilities to California emigration. These, we intimated last week, would come either from the Mail Company or from Mr. CUNARD. The present dividend of the Mail Company makes 16 ℘ cent paid on the Stock for six months, besides about $300,000 subsidy to Mr. VANDERBILT, who is said to have made $250,000 in addition by speculating in the Mail Stock. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have declared a half yearly dividend of three per cent. The Stock stands about 80 ℘ cent. with this dividend. The sales of the State Stocks, though less important at the Board of Brokers, the past week, continue in active request at private sales at steady prices. Above $40,000 Virginias and Missouris sold on Saturday afternoon at 92½@85¾. The Brokers held no regular second session, and our outside quotations in our table *are upon the irregular transactions and clearing* bills in the afternoon.

In Railway Bonds the business at the Board, through the week, was to a fair amount. The speculation in the LaCrosse Land Grants varied from 24½ (to which price they had recovered after the first great decline of the week before) down to 20 ℘ cent., favored by a good many small orders limited about this price, and closing 21½@21¾. The long-neglected Land Grant Bonds of the Fond du Lac (W. B. OGDEN's) Company are again called at the Board, and on account of their low price and the announcement that the work, under the conduct and good faith of Mr. OGDEN has secured its Land Grant, the dealings are active, and the quotation has gone up from 17 to 23 ℘ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds have improved to 88½, and all the issues of the New-York are 1@1½ ℘ cent. higher.

The following are the Interior Exchange *rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by* Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State........	¼@ —	Mobile........	1 @ —
New-England........	¼@ —	Ohio, Ind. & Ky..	¾@ —
East Jersey........	¼@ —	Indiana Free........	1½@ —
Philadelphia........	1-10@ —	Missouri........	¾@ —
Penn. Country........	¾@ —	Michigan........	1 @ —
Baltimore City........	1-5@ —	Ill. & Wisconsin.	1½@ —
Maryland........	½@ —	Tennessee........	2½@ —
Virginia........	¾@ —	Canada........	¾@ —
North Carolina........	1½@ —	Phila. Checks....	1-10@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ —	Balt. Checks........	¼@ —
New-Orleans........	¾@ —	Boston Checks....	1-10@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℘ acre........	$1 10	$1 12
80 acre warrants, ℘ acre........	91	94
120 acre warrants, ℘ acre........	80	84
160 acre warrants, ℘ acre........	92	95

Banking in Iowa.

From Thompson's Reporter.

Iowa has the foundation now laid for two systems of banking. The free—similar to Illinois and Wisconsin—and the State Bank System with branches similar to Ohio. The free, or security system, cannot compete with the more expansive State branch system.

The mother bank of the Iowa State Bank system, is to be controlled by one director from each branch. The circulating notes of all the branches are to be prepared and are to emanate from the mother, countersigned and registered. The mother requires, in money or in State stocks, 12½ ℘ cent. of all circulation furnished to branches, to be held as security for prompt redemptions. The branches are all bound to take each others' notes at par; and in the case of the failure of any branch, its notes are not to be thrown out, but the deposits of all the branches are to be applied to the redemption of the notes of the suspended branch.

The branches are to be entitled to issue notes as follows:

A branch with $100,000 capital to $200,000 notes.

A branch with $200,000 capital to $350,000 notes.

A branch with $300,000 capital to $450,000 notes.

Not more than 20 ℘ cent. of the circulating notes issued can be in denominations of five dollars and under.

The assets of an insolvent branch are to be appropriated—first, to reimburse all advances from the Safety Fund; second, to discharge outstanding liabilities; third, the residue, if any, to be divided among the stockholders.

The law chartering this Bank is ample in details. It provides for almost all conceivable contingencies. The public should keep in view the fact that the mother has a lien on all the assets of an insolvent branch, from which the circulation must ultimately be redeemed; in other words, the "Safety Fund" must be reimbursed from the assets before depositors, holders of exchange or other claims, can come in.

The State Bank of Iowa will be a successful institution. Its duration must, however, depend entirely on the talent, fidelity, stringency and ability of the Board of Control, or mother Bank.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 38,273 02—by Canal 43,114—for the week 81,387 02 tons.

The Canal beats the Railroad badly this week—and, contrary to expectation, the supply has not diminished any from this region, but, on the contrary, it has increased a little. It is, however, less than for the corresponding week last year.

Last week orders were slackening off, but the exhibit we gave of the state of the trade, together with the large falling off, which has been extensively published throughout the East has caused a better demand for Coal, and checked the anticipated decrease in orders.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill Railroad........	42,005	36,372
Schuylkill Canal........	40,849	43,114
Lehigh Railroad........	12,664	11,767
Lehigh Canal........	37,685	29,146
Delaware and Hudson Co........	8,450	15,778
Pennsylvania Coal Co........	3,480	24,887
Scranton, South........	7,760	14,650
Total........	152,102	177,613

Showing a gain of 25,511 tons, all of which, and more too, is by the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Companies, their trade having been almost entirely suspended the corresponding week last year.

The La Crosse Bribery Bonds.

From the Madison Wisconsin Democrat.

We copy to-day, from the Watertown *Democrat*, about the coolest, richest and most entertaining thing we have furnished our readers in a long time. It is the letter of Ex-Senator BARNES in reply to the request that he should return the bonds he is reported to have received while a member of the State Senate. MR. BARNES tells the Company some very wholesome truths in a very fine and easy way, and his letter ought to have a very wide circulation. The following is an extract:

"DEAR SIR: Your letter dated the 12th, and mailed the 17th inst., is just received, and in compliance with your wishes, I give it 'immediate attention.'

It is a source of much gratification to me, and I presume it will be to others, to learn that 'a Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, for the purpose of settling up its financial affairs.' I certainly hope they will be successful in accomplishing so desirable an end. A management that can get rich where Wisconsin directors would starve—a management that can increase the liabilities of a comparatively bankrupt Company some six millions in eight months, and who are capable of disposing of two millions of 'convertible bonds' at ten per cent., and put the same in their own pockets, can accomplish almost anything. It is assuredly no trifling undertaking, but however arduous it may be, the credit the Committee will deserve, and the thanks they will receive from all classes of community, from the farmer who morgaged his farm down to the officers who are enriching themselves from the 'stealings,' will be fully commensurate with their labors.

It is related of the fabled Hercules, who lived and flourished in ancient times, that he accomplished a great work in cleaning the Augean stables. The task of settling the affairs of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company may be, and undoubtedly is, a greater one; but by a division of labor among your Committee, it can be so considerably reduced as to render it possible that they will succeed, and I will assist them in doing so as speedily as may be, by forwarding, at my earliest convenience, an unsettled demand against the Company, upon which anything, however trifling, will be thankfully received.

You also say that I was a recipient, while a Senator, of bonds known as 'Corruption Bonds.' It is true that, while Senator, I did receive not only bonds, but stock and currency, from the La Crosse Company, in consideration of services of an official character, other than a member of the Legislature. The bonds I received were, however, known as 'Construction Bonds.' They may have been 'Corruption Bonds,' but if they were, it was owing to the source from which they emanated, the manner in which they were issued—or it may be that they have been corrupted by the subsequent action of those who professed to deal honestly in issuing them. Be that as it may, the consideration I received was for services honestly rendered.

Your statement that I 'will perceive the importance and the necessity of returning those bonds to the Company,' is incorrect. On the contrary, I do not see 'the importance and necessity' of doing so, at least to me; and I conceive that it is a matter of little importance to a Company that, having failed to fulfill any of its obligations in relation to the 'Land Grant,' will undoubtedly fail to pay the bonds issued to obtain it.

The bonds I received were disposed of at about one-half their par value, as was the stock. If you are really desirous of procuring any of the bonds, I think I can obtain a considerable number for about one-tenth of the amount *pro rata* that I received for mine. I will also pick up what stock there is in this section, and forward to you on receipt of sufficient stamps to pay postage.

I really cannot imagine of what use the bonds can be to any one, unless it might be for banking basis in some of the Eastern States; for, even here in Wisconsin, where the honest men of Wall-street pronounce everything worthless, they are of less value than Schuyler bonds or Atlantic Telegraph stock."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 7—1 P. M.

There is a good demand for FLOUR this morning, but the market is nearly bare; prices better; sales 500 bbls. at $4@$4 12 for superfine Canadian; $4 50 for extra Illinois; $5 for extra Ohio. WHEAT in fair demand; market better; sales 25,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 78c.@80c. CORN in moderate demand and holders firm; no sales transpired, and 75c. asked for sound. OATS scarce and better; sales 10,000 bushels at 46c. WHISKY held at 28c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 43c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts by Lake*—5,400 bbls. Flour; 2,900 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments by Canal*—5,058 bbls. Flour; 77,500 bushels Wheat; 51,600 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats; 7,300 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR quiet; New, $4 75; Extra, $5 50. WHEAT buoyant; sales of 4 500 bushels Red at $1 20 @$1 25; White, $1 28@$1 43. CORN firm; Yellow, $1. PORK buoyant; Mess, $18; Hams, 11c@12c.; Sides, 9½c.; and Shoulders, 7½c. WHISKY firm at 27c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

SUGAR is buoyant and has advanced ¼c. TOBACCO is ¼c. higher. Mess PORK $17 75. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32d.; Corn 90c.@95c.; Red Wheat, 80c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 6.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 1,900 bales, at a decline of ¼c.; Middling 11c.@11¼c.; sales of *the week 4,800 bales, and receipts of the same time* 2,200 bales; increased receipts at this port over last year 116,000 bales, and at all Southern ports 160,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR firm. Howard-st., $4 75@$5. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN improving; White, 85c. @87c.; Yellow, 95c.@96c. WHISKY firm at 27c.@27½c. PROVISIONS buoyant; Bacon, 7½c.@9½c., and Bulk Meats, 7c.@9¼c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Saturday—First Board*—$16,300 Pennsylvania 5s, 89¼; $3,300 City 6s, '80, 95; $1,400 City 6s, 97½; $500 City Railroad 6s, 97½; $7,000 Morris Canal 6s, 23; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 70; $3,100 Cattawissa Railroad 7s, 42; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 64½; $6,675 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 63¼; 3 Lehigh Navigation, 50; 58 Reading Railroad, 23¼; 400 do. 23¼; 250 do. 23½; 112 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42; Lake Schuylkill Railroad, 27; 100 Long Island Railroad, 12½; 5 Morris Canal, 44; 21 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 57½; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 116; 17 Mechanics' Bank, 25¾; 25 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 25½; 11 North American Bank, 130½.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, 97@97½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97@97½; Philadelphia 6s, New, 101½@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¼@89½; Reading Railroad, 23¼@23¾; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, interest off, 76@77; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 87; Reading R. R. mortgage 6s, '86, 64½@66; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾@42½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, int off, 98½@99½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, int off, 87½@88½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43@45; Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off, 99@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 63¼ @63½; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 64½@65; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref, 16½@17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 11½ @11½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 70@71; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mort., 43½@50; Long Island, 12@12½; Girard Bank 11½@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@50; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½@9¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58½@59; New Creek, ¾@⅞; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@7.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Jura........	New-York........	Liverpool........	Aug. 9
Europa........	Boston........	Liverpool........	Aug. 11
Vigo........	New-York........	Liverpool........	Aug. 11
Vanderbilt........	New-York........	Southampton........	Aug. 14
Hudson........	New-York........	Bremen........	Aug. 14
Hammonia........	New-York........	Hamburg........	Aug. 15
Persia........	New-York........	Liverpool........	Aug. 18
Arago........	New-York........	Southampton........	Aug. 21
Prince Albert........	New-York........	Galway........	Aug. 23
Niagara........	Boston........	Liverpool........	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York........	Liverpool........	Aug. 28

FROM EUROPE.

Hudson........	Bremen........	New-York........	July 17
Nova Scotian........	Liverpool........	Quebec........	July 28
Great Britain........	Liverpool........	New-York........	July 29
Niagara........	Liverpool........	Boston........	July 31
Lady Eglinton........	Galway........	Quebec........	Aug. 3
City of Wash'ton........	Liverpool........	New-York........	Aug. 4
Saxonia........	Southampton........	New-York........	Aug. 4
Arabia........	Liverpool........	New-York........	Aug. 7
Indian Empire........	Galway........	New-York........	Aug. 10
Ariel........	Southampton........	New-York........	Aug. 11
Anglo-Saxon........	Liverpool........	Quebec........	Aug. 11
Canada........	Liverpool........	Boston........	Aug. 14
North Star........	Southampton........	New-York........	Aug. 18
Kangaroo........	Liverpool........	New-York........	Aug. [illegible]
[illegible]........	[illegible]........	New-York........	Aug. [illegible]
Great Britain........	[illegible]........	[illegible]........	Aug. [illegible]
Africa........	Liverpool........	New-York........	Aug. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—Mrs. [illegible] and infant, Chicago; John [illegible], Poughkeepsie; [illegible] Helen Boden, do.; [illegible] McCormick, wife and servant, New York; H. W. McCormick, John [illegible], New York; O. O. Orr, New-Orleans; [illegible], Canada; Jas. Barr, Glasgow; [illegible] and lady, Washington, D. C.; John [illegible] and lady, [illegible]; W. Bigger, New-York; Jas. Wardrop, Pittsburg; Jas. Nimmon and lady, [illegible] and family, New-York; Mrs. Buchanan, Penn.; Mrs. J. C. Williams and infant, Baltimore; John C. [illegible], [illegible], Michigan—Total 32, and 160 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—[illegible] Donaldson, Dr. A. K. Smith, U. S. A., and lady; [illegible] M. Morrow and son, Dr. John [illegible], [illegible], E. Grannoss, A. H. Olsen, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Drake, [illegible] Jacobs, [illegible] Cooper, D. McLean, C. B. Carter, [illegible], Dean and lady, Capt. A. B. Hunter, [illegible] Wittgenstein, B. Nodinger, [illegible] heimer, S. Feuchtwanger, [illegible] and child, W. C. Bailey, Miss B. Foster, [illegible] B. Curran, J. Shover, W. H. Wicks, [illegible] son, Mrs. E. Cleaveland and child, J. C. [illegible], [illegible] Roberts, J. Nottingham, W. C. Dickinson, [illegible], H. E. Foley, W. H. Stark, [illegible] Lowber, W. Knowly, J. P. Wheaton, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship [illegible], *for* [illegible]—[illegible] J. S. Thurston, J. P. Boyce, J. Mazey, A. C. Campbell, [illegible] Lecompte, W. [illegible], [illegible] Pinkham, Wm. [illegible], W. J. Drinkwater, Geo. H. Livingston, [illegible], Miss L. Hanson, Chas. Hanson, J. B. [illegible] and lady, Miss H. Moore, Mrs. [illegible], John Mead, [illegible], Chas. A. Lord, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Shepard, [illegible] J. Bradley, D. W. [illegible], [illegible], Lewis Walsh, J. S. Byers, lady and child, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mrs. [illegible], Jeremiah Sullivan, A. Gorman, [illegible], Chas Blanchard, David [illegible], [illegible], J. H. Spencer, H. Levi, [illegible], [illegible] Armstrong, F. Devereaux, Carl Adams, [illegible], and 15 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlantic, for Charleston—Wm. [illegible], Jno. Wade, Thos. A. Scott, Jas. Thompson, [illegible], Arthur Nevins, Richard [illegible], [illegible], Springer, Jno. Fiske, Jno. Brown, [illegible], George John Wolk, A. Pierce, Lewis [illegible], and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Jno. [illegible], Lewis Cohen, Miss [illegible], [illegible] McKenna, J. [illegible], Mrs Mary Burnett, Madame [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Dorsey, H. B. Dinant and lady, Jas. [illegible], [illegible] Streeter, F. Montaner, and 36 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..	5 04	Sun sets....	7 02	Moon sets..	7 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	8 09	Gov. Island.	8 56	Hell Gate....	10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamers Thos. Swann, [illegible], Baltimore, [illegible] Cromwell & Co.; Atlantic, Layfield, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Wellington, Prindle, New-Orleans, [illegible] Thompson; Cynosure, Barrell, New-Orleans, H. E. Brigham & Co.; Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Wm. Jane, Cobb, New Orleans, [illegible]; P. Pendleton, Stinson, City Point, [illegible]; Heralila, Rust, Montevideo, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs W. H. Kibby, [illegible], [illegible]; Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, [illegible]; Ben Penn, Handy, Valencia, ———; Alma, (Fr.,) Gunnard, St. Pierre, Miq., G. Wheelwright; [illegible], (Br.,) Irvin, Cape Coast, A. & B. B. Ware; Joseph Park, Park, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Marine, Merriken, Wilmington, [illegible]; Jno. Castner, Johnson, [illegible]; Vernon, (Br.,) Ayer, [illegible]; [illegible] Boston, Hucking, Pembroke, Jed. Frye; [illegible] Major, Port Jefferson, [illegible]; [illegible] Howard, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; [illegible] Rio Hacha, C. & E. J. Peters; [illegible], Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Danville, [illegible] Richmond, C. H. Pierson; [illegible], [illegible], Savannah, D. C. Murray; Sea Ranger, [illegible], [illegible] Buck & Co.; Direct, [illegible], Alexandria, [illegible]; Rebecca, Weston, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellow, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Albany, Kenney, Egg Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sophia, Roy, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Brig Empire, Miller, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Rose, Grafton, Galveston 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. A. J. Ward, Rose, Virginia 3 ds., with wheat to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Ann D. Newton, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with flour, &c., to Matt Bodell.

Schr. Undine, Bisley, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Ringstead & Co.

Schr. Fairfax, Martin, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, [illegible], Elizabeth City, N. J., for Bridgeport.

Schr. George W. Glover, Thomas, Camden, Me., 4 ds., with granite, for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Benfield, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Elvira, (of South Thomaston,) Allen, Satilla River, Ga., 17 ds., with lumber to Mr. Boyce. [illegible] 30 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke brig [illegible], from the Pacific for Norfolk, for orders.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Fremont, Howard, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to A. Smith.

Schr. Greenland, Elwy, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hutchings, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. T. C. Dunning, Moore, Virginia 3 ds., with corn and oats.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, ———, Virginia 10 ds., with ship timber.

Schr. Johanna Bertha, (Hol.,) Fischer, Amsterdam [illegible] ds., with coffee, &c., to Funch & Meincke. Has experienced heavy W. to S. W. winds the entire passage; lost sails, &c.

Schr. Cornelia, Cox, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Golden Rule, ———, Baltimore, [illegible].

Schr. J. S. [illegible], Hudson, Virginia [illegible] ds., with wood.

Schr. [illegible], Virginia [illegible] ds., with wood.

Schr. Harvest, Lawrence, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Lucy White, Ayer, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. [illegible], Hucking, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. California, Davis, Elizabeth City, for Hartford.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Andrews, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. Hannah E. Cleave, Wilcox, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Williams, Portland, for Phila.

Schr. John Wright, Dickerson, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Brandt, [illegible], Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Brooks, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton, with iron.

Schr. Mary C. Town, Bowne, Virginia, [illegible].

WIND—During the day, from S. E. to S. S. E.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Ship Sparkling Wave, [illegible], Havana, [illegible] June 12, via Matanzas and [illegible] July 22, with sugar to order. Was towed into the lower bay this morning, having since leaving New-York [illegible] lost her captain, 2 mates, 1 steward and 4 seamen, and now has 6 sick on board.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 8.

Steamship Prince Albert, Waters, Galway July 27, Halifax 5th inst., with mdse. and 180 passengers to [illegible]. July 30, lat. 49, lon. 27 45, passed [illegible] bark [illegible], bd. E.; 31st inst., lat. 48, lon. 27, passed ship [illegible], bd. E.; 3d inst., at 2:30, [illegible] off Cape Race, in 6 days and 11 hours from Galway. 7th inst., lat. 43, lon. 65 38, passed ship Tuscarora, hence, bd. E.; 8th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 71 20, saw steamship Northern Light, *from New-York for Southampton. Arrived off the Battery* 8th inst., at midnight.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Rye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Maria Morton, Pulling, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Brig Hidalgo, (of East Machias,) Whittemore, Honduras July 22, with sugar to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Frances, English, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. Sleeman & Son.

Schr. G. M. Taylor, Smith, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. G. E. Dixon, Swain, Wilmington, N. C., 27 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. H. E. Parmelee, Cogshall, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. West Falmouth, Bachow, Sandwich, with mdse. to order.

Schr. Alsoo, Colson, New-Haven, for Elizabeth City, N. J.

Schr. Ringgold, ———, with cotton from bark Cecilia, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, Boston 8 ds., with mdse. to Brigham & Sprague.

Schr. Geo. Glover, Thomas, Camden, Me., 5 ds., with *granite for Fort Richmond.*

Schr. D. B. Martin, Hebert, Norfolk 3 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Mary Morehouse, (of New Bedford,) Gifford, Mayaguez 20 ds., with lumber to W. C. Swift.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Benson, Camden, [illegible].

Schr. Ann Flower, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Pizarro, Baker, Hyannis 2 ds., with fish.

Schr. Catherine Housman, Little, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Washington, Hunt, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to S. and light.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Bark F. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Merryman, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co. June 22, Stephen P. Merrill, the second mate, of Penobscot, died in port; and a seaman, named John [illegible], died at sea. 1st inst., in the latitude of Hatteras, spoke a Bremen ship, from New-Orleans for Europe, who wanted seamen, having only three able to do duty (all [illegible] disabled.)

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Bremen and Southampton; Glasgow, (Br.,) Goodwin, Glasgow; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Steamer Atlantic, Layfield, Charleston. Ships Montmorenci, Brown, Liverpool; [illegible], Blaney, Melbourne. Bark Mary Clinton, ———, [illegible], Lavacca.

Memoranda.

The bark Cecilia, that recently went ashore on the West Bank, was got off last (Saturday) evening, and towed to the City by steamtug Neptune, Capt. Fiske.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8—Arr. barks General Warren, Emmons, Cadiz; Sophia, Gould, Smyrna; A. O. Adams, Hemingway, Glasgow; [illegible], Ainsworth, New-Orleans; Fred. Lennig, Lawless, do.; [illegible], Lovett, Mobile; Texas; A. B. Cook, Dunbar, [illegible].

Aug. 8—Arr. ship H. Greely, [illegible], [illegible]; bark [illegible], Sawyer, do.; brig Naomi, [illegible], New-Orleans.

Domestic Ports.

At Fayal, July [illegible], [illegible] Adams, for New-York next day; brig C. H. Kennedy, for do.; Oneyherd? Mc [illegible], [illegible], Aug. 1 Alamo, for do. [illegible].